

The Antiquaries Journal

VOL. X

July 1930

No. 3

Anniversary Address

By C. R. PEERS, C.B.E., M.A., President

[Delivered 28th April 1930]

THE changes which have taken place of late years in the procedure at our Anniversary Meetings have materially altered the position in which the President finds himself on these occasions. Formerly the whole programme of reports, elections, and address was carried through in the afternoon, doubtless with the intention of leaving the evening free for a dinner, if the Fellows decided to have one. To that end elections, report, and address were taken simultaneously, with the result that the two latter were periodically held up by the declaration of the opening of ballots or of their results. From the President's point of view the procedure had its disadvantages and also its advantages. It was doubtless irksome to have to break off in the course of a carefully-prepared speech, but it must be remembered that a good part of that speech consisted of records of elections and deaths of Fellows, with obituary notices, all prepared by the Society's officers and entailing on the President no more mental effort than that required by the reading of them. Now it is far otherwise: the annual dinner is becoming only legendary, and the President's address occupies its place in the programme; nor is it now his office to refer to the state of the Society's boilers, or to note the setting up of a flagstaff on the Society's premises. He is left to his own resources, and, as I myself can vouch, is torn between the apprehension of producing a discourse bearing too close a likeness to the general run of former addresses, and that of straying into side issues of small practical value. But from this dilemma there is at present no escape: St. George's Day is likely to continue to return at no longer

interval than twelve months, and I can only invite your indulgence for what I have to say.

In the first place, you will not need to be reminded of the fact that during the past year Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Mary has become a Royal Fellow of the Society, an event which is not only a source of congratulation in itself for obvious reasons, but is the more welcome because of the marked interest which Her Majesty has so often taken occasion to show in the historical monuments of the country, being herself well versed in more than one branch of antiquarian learning.

During the season now drawing to its close the standard of the communications made to us at our evening meetings has been high and well maintained. In November Sir Aurel Stein, the distinguished explorer and author, read a paper on Alexander's campaign on the N.W. Frontier of India, describing his search for and ultimate discovery of the site of the hill fortress of Aornos, the capture of which was the decisive action of Alexander's enterprise. Mr. Arthur Gardner dealt with the origins of Cluniac sculpture, and Mr. Robin Collingwood discussed the story of Romano-Celtic art in Northumbria. Dr. Borenius gave an account of some rare surviving examples of the calamus or fistula used in the service of the Mass, and Mr. Mann related his discovery of a number of pieces of fine fifteenth century and later armour in the church of the Madonna delle Grazie near Pavia. Mr. ffoulkes contributed a description of the remarkable bronze gun dated 1464, now in the Tower of London, being one of a series made for the defence of the Dardanelles by the Turkish conqueror of Constantinople. Mr. Toy described the castles of the Bosphorus, illustrating his remarks with measured drawings obtained by his own enterprise and personal risk. Mr. Leeds gave a valuable classification of a class of early bronze cauldrons, with comparisons of their structure, and Mr. Howgrave Graham supplemented his previous paper on early clocks by further descriptions which tended to fix the dates of certain examples with some precision.

In addition there were a number of interesting exhibitions, including a specimen of the rare twelfth- and thirteenth-century type of silver spoon of which the Coronation spoon in the Regalia at the Tower of London is the outstanding example. The new addition to the list was exhibited by Mr. St. George Gray, and had been found in the excavation of the remains of Taunton Castle.

Papers dealing with field work have been of special interest, and while it would take me beyond the limits of this address to

give anything in the nature of a comprehensive list of what has been done throughout the country in the last season, I propose to comment on certain examples, as defining the aims which may be profitably pursued, and tending to suggest the outlines of that scheme of co-ordination in field work which I believe to be of such first-rate importance to archaeology in Britain.

A few weeks ago Mr. Reid Moir and Mr. Burchell described certain researches undertaken by them in the boulder clays in Norfolk and Yorkshire. These glacial deposits had been proved to contain an impressive number of flints, which had been surface deposits before the formation of the clay, and must therefore be of palaeolithic date. The specimens exhibited were of a type which would be generally accepted without question as neolithic; but it is evident that such a conclusion can no longer be upheld. It is unnecessary to remind the Fellows of the cumulative evidence which has brought the old conception of a hiatus between palaeolithic and neolithic culture into disrepute, and it now appears that if any such division is still to be allowed, palaeolithic man has established a footing on both sides of it. His advances have been notable of late years—he is now granted some skill in polishing his implements: he is allowed a place in Scotland and Ireland, and now he is seen to have made a most impressive invasion of what was till late undisputed neolithic territory. Indeed it seems difficult to know what in this respect may in a few years be left to neolithic man, or where he may be able to hold his own. As I listened to Mr. Reid Moir cutting away, with the boulder clay, also the ground beneath his feet, I found myself wondering whether there would yet arise a vindicator who should prove beyond all cavil a neolithic right to some section at least of our series of bronze axes, in order to give him in the last resort some small place in the sun.

There is, however, another aspect of his case. For some years past a series of important excavations, the earliest being that at Knap Hill by Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington, followed by Mr. Keiller's important work at Windmill Hill, Mr. Curwen at White Hawk Camp and the Trundle, and Mr. Leeds at Abingdon, to name no others, have established very clearly the neolithic origin of a group of earthworks characterized by concentric ditches and banks of irregular shape, but all showing the curious feature of discontinuity. The ditches are not of uniform depth or width, and are interrupted at intervals by causeways or strips of undisturbed ground, which are sometimes opposite to breaks in the banks and sometimes not. From the filling of the ditches

there have been recovered the fragments of many round-bottomed vessels with lug-handles pierced for suspension, of definite neolithic character, together with objects of horn, bone, and flint. The explanation of the breaks and irregularities is as yet rather doubtful: to say that the ditches are only formed by the digging of soil to make the ramparts hardly seems to cover all the evidence, and that the breaks in the banks are intended to be used for sudden sallies against an enemy seems equally unsatisfying. The situation of these earthworks, though sometimes strong by nature, is not always so, and hardly suggests that ease of defence dictated their choice in all cases. And we are still left in doubt as to the dwelling-places of those who made these earthworks. Further evidence must be awaited, and a detailed account by Mr. Keiller of the work he has carried on at Windmill Hill with such excellent method and thoroughness may well provide an answer to some of these questions, and will be looked forward to with the greatest interest. Meantime it is instructive to note how the ditch encircling Stonehenge, as far as it was cleared in the Society's recent excavations, shows irregularities in width and section which clearly suggest some kinship with the neolithic examples. Whatever its purpose, it was assuredly not that of a mere defining trench round the stones of the monument.

Mr. Hemp's long and careful examination of the chambered mound at Bryn Celli Ddu in Anglesey has produced results described in a paper read in these rooms a month ago, which were of peculiar interest, and it is a great satisfaction to me that I have been in close touch with his work throughout its duration. Whatever may be the real meaning of the phenomena revealed—and it may be that this can never be certainly known—it is at least a fascinating task to follow the sequence of the work of those who constructed this monument. The beginning is the digging of a V-shaped ditch round a levelled space of circular form. This space, and the inner slope of the ditch, is carefully covered with a layer of purple clay, and in the middle of the circle a hole is dug, burnt with fire, and then filled with clay, a deposit having first been made apparently of a few pieces of burnt bone and charcoal and a short length of a hazel stick. The deposit is covered over with a large ice-borne boulder, beside which was laid a slab of local grit stone, such as was quarried long afterwards at Aberpwl for the building of Caernarvon Castle, having continuous ornament of wavy lines on both wide faces and on the upper edge. This stone is laid flat in the clay, so that only one face appears, the rest of the carving being

hidden. The disposition of the carving, moreover, suggests that the stone at one time stood upright, and that its use here is secondary—it was not made to be so used. A short distance within the ditch are set a number of upright stones, so arranged that lines drawn through the central deposit join stones on opposite sides of the circle. Close to the central deposit, but not over it, is built the tomb chamber, with large uprights for sides, on one of which is carved a spiral ornament, and heavy capstones covering in the chamber. In the chamber is an upright pillar stone, which is not in any way a support to the capstone, and must be considered symbolic. A passage leads from the chamber as far as the encircling ditch in which are set a second and a third ring of stones linked with the passage and curving inwards on either side of its mouth, after the fashion of the revetments of a long barrow. These rings are so set out that it seems possible to consider their line as intentionally 'serpentine'. The mound, it appears, was thrown up over the whole area, so as to cover and conceal all the stones of the monument except a fourth ring which encircled its base, and even in its despoiled condition to-day some of the covering of the capstone is yet in place. One other feature invites consideration, the discovery in the mound of a number of pebbles of white quartz, many of them broken. Parallel instances will occur to some of us, but it is impossible not to compare with them the quantities of quartz pebbles, likewise broken, which were found strewn over the burial mound—a ship-burial—of a tenth-century Norse settler in the Isle of Man, or again, the white pebbles found in early Christian graves at St. Justinian's chapel at St. Davids in Pembrokeshire.

The excavations conducted on behalf of the Society at Richborough by Mr. Bushe-Fox and at Lydney by Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler have been fully reported to us by those who directed them. Lydney, after two seasons, is practically finished, only a little supplementary work remaining to be done, but Richborough, after eight seasons, is by no means complete. The abundance of coins, pottery, and metal objects which is normal to Roman sites is here almost phenomenal, and amounts to a real embarrassment to the band of workers who have so ably assisted Mr. Bushe-Fox on the site. There is, however, a reverse side to the picture, and the careful recording of finds has made it possible to date the principal features of Richborough with a precision which gives great historical value to the work. The story begins—if for the moment certain pre-Roman objects may be set aside—with the Claudian invasion of A. D. 43,

a long double ditch forming the landward defence of the military camp then established at the landing-place. The camp was succeeded by a town of wooden houses, set out in long lines with characteristic precision: the area of this settlement is not yet fully known. The great concrete platform which has always invited speculation here may yet be said to preserve its secret, but at least its date is no longer in doubt, for Mr. Bushe-Fox has been able to show definitely that it must fall within five years, A.D. 85 to 90, an achievement with which he may legitimately feel satisfied. The date suggests a memorial of the Conquest of Britain—but this will yet remain short of proof, and it can only be said that a building of great scale and richly adorned with white marble stood on the concrete base. How long it continued to stand we do not know, but when in the latter half of the third century it became necessary to defend the place by triple defences of ditches and banks, roughly rectangular in plan with rounded corners, these defences were clearly planned to enclose the platform. Before the end of the third century the great masonry walls whose remains are to be seen to-day were set up and some part of the marble casing of the building on the platform has been found used up as rubble in these walls; it has been supposed that it was ruinous at that date. But again the argument does not amount to proof. What is important is that the secure dating of the fortress walls is valuable evidence for comparison with the defences of the other forts of the Saxon Shore which range from Norfolk to Hampshire. During the past winter a grant of money from the Government's Unemployment Fund has made it possible to clear out a considerable length of the double ditches which defended the walled fortress, and to show that on part of the west front the inner ditch was afterwards much widened and deepened. The effect of Richborough with its cleared out ditches is most imposing, and it is hoped that the complete clearing will in due course be accomplished. The filling has been characteristically rich in pottery—about a ton of fragments being now stored up for examination. It is to be added that a museum is now being built by the Commissioners of Works, in which the best of what has been found at Richborough may be exhibited in a way hitherto quite impossible for lack of space.

Lydney is in essence an Iron Age promontory camp defended by earthen banks within which, in addition to evidences of iron-mines of Roman date, a most interesting set of buildings relating to the cult of a local divinity was set

up late in the fourth century, at a date when one would hardly have expected such ambitious work from Romano-Britons. These buildings were investigated some fifty years ago by the owner, and it is a great testimony to the value of a careful re-examination that Dr. Wheeler has been able to produce such important results from his two years' work there. The temple of the god Nodens has been thoroughly planned and proved to be of two dates, and the lay-out of the guest house and adjoining buildings has suggested a comparison, allowing for the difference in size and importance, between this remote provincial shrine and the great temple of Asklepios at Epidauros. A range of buildings adjoining the temple at Lydney seems to offer a parallel to a like range at Epidauros, which were assigned as sleeping chambers to those who came to seek the god's assistance in the form of advice as to treatment, or alternatively for a definite cure during their hours of sleep. Nodens will probably remain a somewhat shadowy deity, having some affinity with dogs as the finds witness, and he may have been a god of healing, for all we know. Among this year's finds I must particularly note a collection of extraordinarily small bronze discs, which are obviously coins, currency of the latest Roman times, or probably of post-Roman times: the fact that they were discovered at all is a standing witness to the vigilance, and I may add the eyesight, of the excavators.

Another useful piece of work has been accomplished and reported upon. I refer to the supervision of sites in the City of London on which building is in progress. Our Society has long, and very rightly, felt a special interest in London antiquities, and from time to time has obtained such records as were possible of anything that came to light. But it has often happened that the lack of any organization to keep in touch with all that was going on has been severely felt, and we can not say that anything like a complete record has been kept, or has even been obtainable. It is therefore very satisfactory to think that by the good offices of our Fellow Mr. Holland-Martin we have been able for the past three years to have an observer always on the spot to investigate everything that demands attention. Present-day methods of building make such an arrangement an absolute necessity, for whereas in former times a new building might rise from the remains of its predecessor, the modern builder carries his foundations down through and beyond the levels of occupation, so that the whole story of a site is absolutely cleared away. Mr. Dunning, our present observer, gave us convincing proof of the value of his

work in his report for the past season. The Claudian origin of London, as set forth in the Report of the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments, in their volume on Roman London, tends to be confirmed more surely as evidence accumulates, and the series of examples of late La Tène pottery exhibited by Mr. Dunning, being all compatible with a date in the first century A.D., in no way invalidates the argument. The essential difficulty in London archaeology is self-evident: the greater part of the site is sealed by existing buildings, and research must be a chance matter and cannot be carried out on a definite plan. Inferences drawn from discoveries on any group of sites will always be liable to modification, when the results of further excavations are brought to the light. But at least the general outlines of the story of Roman London, as drawn in the Commission's Report, are essentially likely to be accurate. We have the Claudian Settlement, a town mainly of wooden houses, un-walled, growing up on both sides of the Walbrook: the story of its destruction in the revolt of A.D. 60 is confirmed by the burnt layer in which only early pottery occurs; its rebuilding on a larger scale and in permanent materials, with a masonry wall for its defence, before the end of the first century, is borne out by the evidence of finds and of burials, and we have the phenomenon of London taking its place at once as the largest of Roman towns in Britain, with 330 acres within its walls as against the 200 of Verulam and the 105 of Colchester. This is the more striking when we consider that these two latter must have been officially of higher standing, having been the capitals of native princes, and having been intended to play an important part in the settlement of Britain by the Roman conqueror. Colchester was a *colonia*, a town of Roman citizens, Verulam a *municipium*, the only town so distinguished in Britain: but London had no such status. Its importance rested on its geographical position, and by the nature of things the new town became the gateway of Britain, the focus of commerce and the base of communications, aided to no small extent by the pleasant nature of its site, which attracted to it a large permanent population. There is another side to its story, however, which equally concerns us. Some nineteen hundred years of existence have left many traces worthy of our attention, and medieval London, 'the flower of cities all', was rich in all manner of possessions. It is not to be expected that much of intrinsic value is likely to be found nowadays, but the relics of everyday life have definite historical value. The examples of medieval pottery shown by Mr. Dunning are a case in point.

If we could make up our minds to give to these wares the intensive study which has been brought to bear on Roman pottery, we should not only be rendering a real service to archaeology, but we should be giving their rightful place to the works of medieval craftsmen who have produced a mass of very attractive material, good in form and colour, honest in design and decoration, in a word a natural and unaffected art, which is not only charming in itself but may well serve for the enlightenment of the modern manufacturer.

The excavations at Glastonbury Abbey, directed on behalf of the Society by Mr. Clapham and myself, and on behalf of the Somerset Archaeological Society by the Prior of Downside, have added an important example to our too scanty list of early Christian churches. We have now for some time been in a position to point to securely dated examples of buildings connected with the Augustinian mission to Britain, mostly in Kent as is natural in the circumstances: the plans of these churches are of recognizable character, and they have thin walls, and floors of mortar in the finishing coat of which pounded brick has been mixed to give a red colour to the surface. A church of an obviously similar character, found below the west end of the nave of the medieval church of Glastonbury Abbey, and bearing evidences of successive enlargements, may confidently be assigned to King Ine, who built a church at Glastonbury at the beginning of the eighth century, which church was enlarged by St. Dunstan in the tenth, and was standing in the twelfth century when the historian William of Malmesbury was living in the monastery there for the purpose of writing a history of Glastonbury. There must have been other buildings contemporary with Ine's church, but we know nothing of them, and as at St. Augustine's, Canterbury, the early church shows no signs of having been planned in connexion with such buildings. The normal arrangement of a monastic house, with a square cloister set round with the necessary buildings, may be supposed, on the evidence of the remarkable plan of the monastery of St. Gall, to have been developed at the beginning of the ninth century. And it may well be that the first cloister at Glastonbury was that built by St. Dunstan. Mr. Clapham has made a plan of the Saxon church, with its enlargements, giving its presumed relation to the other churches of which records or remains are yet extant, and it is proposed this year to continue on the south and south-west, the presumable site of the first cloister. And it is always to be hoped that on such a site as Glastonbury there may yet be found specimens of carved

ornament and cross shafts, which must undoubtedly have existed there, as fine as any that the north of England has to show. The scarcity of such works of art in the south is contrary to all the evidence of history, and I look forward to the day when the adverse balance will be removed. If this season's work is successful, we may also be able to point to the discovery of something of which only one other example has so far been found in Britain, namely, a Saxon cloister. The example in question is that of St. Augustine's Abbey at Canterbury, where our Fellow the Rev. R. U. Potts has worked so long and so carefully. In his report to us he spoke of the clearing of the site of the cloister, to the north of the nave of the Norman church, and the discovery there of the remains of at least one cloister earlier than the Norman constructions. His work has reached a very important stage, and deserves every encouragement, for he is adding a chapter to monastic archaeology for which till recently no materials existed.

In this connexion I must recall to you the paper recently read to us by Dr. Rose Graham and our Secretary, Mr. Clapham, on the early plan of Cluny. A record of the measurements of the tenth-century buildings of Cluny has by some most happy chance come down to us, but by a strange perversity has been wilfully misinterpreted. It has been supposed to refer to the Abbey of Farfa, or alternatively to be an ideal set of measurements, a design, as it were, for a typical Cluniac house. Our Fellows, using an eighteenth-century plan made before the destruction of the Abbey buildings, have shown that it is actually the plan of tenth-century Cluny, and that the form of the early church can be recovered from it with practical certainty. This is not only important in itself, but demonstrates that the church had an apsidal east end with an ambulatory and radiating chapels, a development for which no equally early evidence exists.

Turning now to our own programme, we propose to continue this year our work at Richborough, to round off the examination of Lydney by the completion of a few outstanding matters, and to keep in touch by means of our observer, Mr. Dunning, with what is going on in the City of London. But we also mean to add to our responsibilities, not by undertaking new works, but by taking an active part in them, at two important sites near London, namely at Verulam and Colchester. In both cases circumstances have made it imperative that some action should be taken. At Verulam a large section of the Roman town, with its surrounding walls, has been bought by the

Corporation of St. Albans, who propose to lay it out as an open space, provided with tennis courts, football fields, and other delights. But being fully alive to the historical importance of their new possession, the Corporation are anxious that before it is finally laid out a proper examination shall be made under expert direction. For this reason an Excavation Committee has been formed, on which the Society is duly represented, and the Chairman of which is to be the holder of my office here. Our Fellow Dr. Wheeler is to be in charge of the excavations. It is interesting to look back on the history of Verulam. Its position close to the town of St. Albans has made it a natural quarry for building materials, and as far back as the eleventh century we have a circumstantial account of the ravages there of a Saxon abbot of St. Albans in search of building materials for his church. In the course of his digging he found many antiquities which would have been more respectfully treated if they had been fortunate enough to survive to our times, amongst other things some manuscripts, of which one singularly enough contained an authentic life of St. Alban. This having been duly copied obligingly fell into dust, thus avoiding inconvenient inquiries by later critics; the rest of the manuscripts, doubtless classical texts of first-rate importance, were judged to contain *commenta diaboli* and were therefore destroyed. It has been reserved for modern times to approach its problems in a more conservative spirit, and good work was done by our Fellow Mr. Page while he lived at St. Albans, and by others. But ever since I can remember, the excavation of Verulam has been recognized as something which ought to be undertaken, especially in view of its nearness to London and the prospect that the site might at any time come into the market for building. Many of you will remember that not so long ago the Society definitely proposed to undertake the task, and were only prevented from doing so by reasons which it would serve no useful purpose to recall.

In the case of Colchester, the impending construction of a by-pass road to the north of the town, between the town and the railway, is to cause not only the disturbance inseparable from the laying out of a wide road across ground which in several parts is known to be rich in archaeological remains, but will create frontages along the line of that road, some of which must shortly be occupied by buildings. The most important area, from the historic point of view, which will be affected is one on which many coins of Cunobelin and other first-century objects have constantly been found, to such a degree that it can hardly be held to be other than the site of the Celtic town which existed

here before the Claudian invasion, and was superseded, after the revolt of Boudicca, by the walled Roman town which forms the nucleus of modern Colchester. No other such site, as far as we know, remains thus hitherto unencumbered by later occupation, and its proper excavation is a matter of prime importance. The road will also pass across a Roman cemetery, which has already been much disturbed by clay-diggers, and the site of Roman tile kilns; and in such a position, within the lines of the early earthworks, much else may be expected to come to light. As at St. Albans, a local Committee is being formed, on which the Society will be represented, and having the same Chairman as the Verulam Committee. The direction of the work will be in the hands of Mr. Bushe-Fox, and it is hoped that skilled supervision will be available from several sources.

To these enterprises, as well as to those for which the Society is primarily responsible, we are making grants from our Research Fund, as far as that is possible. You will find in our yearly accounts a statement of the amount of that Fund, but nevertheless the matter is one to which I wish to draw your attention. We have from investments an income of about £180, and the proportion of entrance fees ear-marked for the fund amounts to between £75 and £100. The only other source on which the fund has to depend is the yearly subscription of Fellows, and this, in a Society of some 700, only amounts to the modest sum of £55. I know that some of the Fellows prefer to subscribe independently to special cases, to Richborough or others, but £330 a year is definitely not enough for a Society like ours; we ought to have at least three times as much. Research to be adequate must be well financed, and the field expenses are by no means all: publication is an integral part of every inquiry, and the costs of publication must be heavy. Nor do I in this estimate include the sum of £250 which must be raised annually for our supervisor in the City of London. Nothing augments the power and reputation of a Society more surely than the visible evidences of its activity in promoting the interests of its special studies. We may doubtless say that there is no lack of encouragement in the attitude of the public to-day towards our historic monuments. Associations for the protection of natural beauties, and the charms of our towns and villages, are springing up everywhere, and are attempting tasks of great extent and complexity, requiring special knowledge and experience which are not easy to acquire. Preservation and protection are in everybody's mouth, and we may have an easy confidence that a general raising of the standard

of public opinion has been accomplished, and that it is impossible that regrettable events which all of us may call to mind can ever occur again. We have had laws for the protection of our national monuments for an appreciable time, and evidences of their working may be seen in not a few places up and down the country. But it commonly happens that when a test case arises we find that the position is not so strong as we had supposed. Public opinion, backed by such powers as the State has up to now assumed, is no decisive force. It was a preoccupation, a good many years ago, with certain people to suspect the impending sale to America of this and that of our famous buildings or other treasures, and the cry of 'Wolf' was so often raised that many of us would receive these warnings with an incredulous smile. But we have lived to see precisely such sales of many of the adornments of our finer houses, and even of the houses themselves, and have found no remedy except in the generosity of private persons. Even in such an extreme case as Stonehenge, now a national monument belonging to the State, it is well to remember that it has only become so through the liberality of an individual, who bought it in an open sale at an auction and presented it to the nation. And when during the war its immediate surroundings were invaded by ugly sheds and buildings of all kinds, no protests were of any avail, and in the effort to clear them away after the end of the war and to restore the surroundings to some semblance of what they had been, the Government exercised no powers, and showed no desire to acquire any. The immunity of Stonehenge had to be bought from our own countrymen at no moderate price by public subscriptions, and has to-day no more statutory security than it ever had. Another case will be fresh in your minds, and is yet in the balance. A few days ago I visited the Roman Wall, and saw the place where it is proposed to start a great quarry to make use of the whinstone for road material. Only recently the Wall and all its subsidiary constructions were placed on the schedule of monuments protected by the Act, and it was considered that this might be taken to apply not only to the Wall with its forts, mile-castles and turrets, to the Vallum and to the Military Way, but also to such parts of their immediate surroundings as gave them their character and meaning. I need hardly point out to you the historical connexion between the Wall and the Vallum. It appears to be established by recent research that both are due to the Emperor Hadrian; the Vallum being the ditch dug to mark the frontier of the empire—a mere geographical boundary, while the Wall came into existence not

many years afterwards, in recognition of the fact that if the frontier line was to be respected it must be of such a nature that the northern barbarians could not cross it with impunity. The Wall then, while keeping as near to the Vallum as possible, takes advantage of natural features which can easily be fortified, with the result that the frontier line is pushed a little northwards, but remains essentially the same. The two may be seen to-day, running side by side for miles across country, and the significance of their positions is obvious: they should always be seen together and considered in relation to each other. For that reason it was held that the land lying between them might be considered part of the monument and therefore protected by the Act. The test of quarrying has shown that this confidence had no foundation: the powers of the Act have been declared to extend to the actual constructions and the ground on which they stand, but no more, and it is literally true that as far as the State is concerned the whole of the great whinstone sill which is one of the most impressive features of this ancient frontier line of the Roman Empire can be quarried away to any depth with impunity by any one who chooses to do so. Matters can hardly remain like this, but if any improvement in our conditions is to be made, fresh legislation is necessary. Public spirit has happily always been strong in this country, but in these heavily burdened times men are apt to become weary of a self-imposed governmental impotence, and to ask for some more definite prospect of security for the future. One thing, at any rate, is certain, that nothing is to be gained by acquiescence in the present state of things, and if the Fellows of our Society see to it that our national monuments never lack defenders, the abandonment of the policy of drift may come sooner than we think.

I would invite your attention to a recent announcement in the Press that a scheme for establishing china clay works on Broad Down, Dartmoor, has been indefinitely postponed owing to the protests of the local authorities and others. The scheme would have involved the disfigurement of a fine stretch of open country and the pollution of streams. The damage apprehended may even be called trivial in comparison with that which the Roman Wall and all that it implies may experience if the present scheme is allowed to proceed. But unless there is such an expression of public opinion as will influence Parliament, it is more than likely that it will proceed.

There is no body of persons more fit to exercise this important function than ourselves: if we do not take a foremost place

I do not know who can be expected to do so. *Non extinguetur* we say of the lamp which is our symbol, and here is a case which throws on us a very real obligation to guard its flame.

I have confined myself in this address to home matters; not from any idea that we should fix our attention exclusively on our native antiquities—though I do hold that to be our first duty. Archaeology has no frontiers, and a high place in the university of knowledge will always be within the range of the scholarly and careful worker in whatever province he may be found. But since a sound foundation is essential to success, it is clear that English antiquaries will more easily hold their own in international affairs if they come equipped with a just estimate of the problems to be dealt with in their native arts. I believe our school of investigators to be at least the equal of any other, and nothing is more desirable than that we should be cognizant of the practice of other nations in such matters. It is unfortunately true that the way has not always been made easy, and that British representation in international assemblies has often been inadequate. I may perhaps quote a typical and recent instance. You will know that the International Congress of Archaeology was held last year at Barcelona, the first of such Congresses to be held since the war, and only the fourth of the series. The management of the Congress seems to have desired to make it as international in fact as it was in name, and to that end issued, among others, a circular in English inviting the presence of English antiquaries. The Congress was arranged for September 1929, and the English circular was printed in March of that year. The method adopted for making it known was to use diplomatic channels. Copies of the circular were sent to the Spanish Embassy in London, who in July forwarded them to the British Foreign Office. From that Department of State they were sent, in August, to the British Museum, the Board of Education, the Scottish Office, and the Irish branch of the Home Office, inviting observations. As a result this country was quite inadequately represented in comparison with other countries, and when at the Congress a resolution was passed appointing a Standing International Committee of Organization, on which every nation was to be represented by two official delegates, no representatives of this country could be appointed. The procedure in this case is quite unsatisfactory, and needs reform, in the direction of giving the executive power into the hands of competent bodies, such as the British Academy or ourselves. If ever the Congress comes to be held in London, as it certainly ought to be, an important share in its

direction should be taken by our Society, if only as an obligation due to our standing in the world of archaeology. And to provide worthy matter for the consideration of our guests we must have our own house in order and attractively furnished.

It remains to me to take this opportunity of expressing to you my sincere thanks for the support given to me during the past year, and of making special mention of my indebtedness to the officers of the Society for their constant help. I should like, on your behalf, to congratulate Mr. Kingsford on his return to health after serious illness : his enforced absence has had at any rate this result, that it has made us even more sensible than before of the value of his services.

The 'Dardanelles' Gun at the Tower

By CHARLES FFOULKES, O.B.E., B.Litt., F.S.A.

[Read 5th December 1929]

BEFORE considering the actual gun which forms the title of this paper, it may be of some interest to give some details of the manufacture and use of gigantic guns for oriental war operations, for these present certain problems of manufacture, transport, and practical use which deserve more than passing consideration. A great deal of this material has been collected by that indefatigable student of all matters connected with artillery, General Sir Henry Lefroy,¹ who was responsible for the foundation of the Royal Artillery Institution in 1838, and, in addition to his military duties, was a keen scientist and particularly interested in meteorological survey work, which he carried out in the observatories of St. Helena, Toronto, Lake Athabasca, and elsewhere.

The first account we have of the making of these guns is given in the fifteenth-century manuscript of Kritoboulos of Imbros, translated into French by Dr. Dethier², in which we learn that Mohammed II when planning the siege of Constantinople in 1453 ordered his bronze founder Orban, or Urban, a renegade Hungarian, to produce weapons more powerful than any in existence. These seem to have been cast at Adrianople, and interesting details are given of the procedure followed. A model was prepared of the purest clay, made plastic by kneading it for several days, and mixed with hemp, linen, and other rags, in order to make it a tough and compact mass. Then a mould was formed, of course leaving a space between it and the core. The mould was fortified with iron and timber, and earth and stones were built round it in a great mountain, and on either side were erected two furnaces or towers lined with bricks, and strengthened outside with stones and cement. Into these furnaces was cast a mass of bronze and tin of about

¹ *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxv, 261; *Journal of the Royal Artillery Institution*, vol. vi.

² This translation was made at the instance of Napoleon III, but owing to differences of opinion between Dr. Dethier and Carolus Muller, who was also engaged on the same work, it does not appear to have been published. By the help of Sir Charles Newton of the British Museum, General Lefroy had access to Dethier's manuscript, from which he made extracts. The Greek text with Latin notes by Muller was published in 1870 (Brit. Mus. 2046 D.).

1,500 talents, the mould being covered above and below and on all sides with charcoal and wood. Adjoining the furnaces were bellows, which, when the mass was once lighted were kept going for three days and three nights, and eventually the liquid metal was let into the mould. Although one gun is reported to have burst on trial, many survived and were used with great effect. There seems to be some doubt as to the present equivalent of the talent. If it was the Attic talent of about 60 lb., the weight of the gun described would be about 37 tons.

Kritoboulos then describes the loading of this gun. He states that the chamber is filled up completely to the mouth of the enlarged part of the bore. A great wad or stopper is then introduced and battered down with iron rammers, and then the stone shot is rammed down upon the wad. He concludes by saying that after a cannon is loaded it is turned towards the object intended to be struck and given an angle of inclination 'according to the rules of the Gunner's Art'. A train of powder is then laid to the vent and the gun fired, the result being an explosion terrifying equally to friend and foe.

The guns were removed to Constantinople, about 120 miles, by 100 oxen, with 200 men on each side to keep the guns steady and 250 engineers preceding the transport vehicles for road and bridge making. The period occupied by the transport was two months. At the siege of Scutari in Albania, when Mohammed bombarded the Venetians in 1478, similar guns were manufactured. Von Hammer¹ states that guns and ammunition were transported by 10,000 camels, but he also states that many of these very large pieces were cast on the spot.

In describing these guns, which he states were the largest ever made, von Hammer speaks also of the stone shot. It is possible that owing to an error in translation of his authority, it was the stone cannon-balls which were made locally and not the guns. But here again we should note that it would be necessary to quarry the stone on the spot, and to have skilled masons to make these spheres in sufficiently large quantities. In the same passage he notes that incendiary bombs were used with these guns for the first time, and that watchers were posted in Scutari to warn the inhabitants, who, on the alarm being raised, hurried with their belongings to the *abris de danger*, perhaps the earliest recorded instance of what we know or knew as air-raid shelters.

I should point out that von Hammer quotes a large number of Oriental authorities whose statements it is quite impossible to verify. It seems almost incredible that the smelting of copper

¹ *Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman*, 1836.

and tin should have been carried out at Adrianople or in times of emergency at Scutari, the siege of which only lasted five months, or that the crude metal should have been transported;



FIG. 1. Sketch-map of the Dardanelles

for the creation of large foundries hundreds of miles apart would seem to be a great waste of technical skill, when the transport of the guns themselves could have been effected by man or ox power, which was by far the cheapest factor in their production.

Kritoboulos affirms that one of these great bombards was produced in eighteen days, which, if it is not exaggeration, shows that the gun factories, wherever they were situated, must

have been extraordinarily well organized, and, as usual, must have been able to draw on large numbers of skilled workmen.

According to Gibbon,¹ in the siege of Constantinople Mohammed transported 80 galleys from the Bosphorus, a distance of ten miles, which suggests that it would be far easier to bring even heavy artillery from Constantinople to Scutari than to work mines and foundries on the spot.

At the siege of Rhodes in 1480 we learn from the letter written by Grandmaster Peter D'Aubusson to the Emperor that Mohammed brought into action a battery of sixteen guns of nine palms calibre, that is about 27 in., commanded by Frapont, a renegade German.

I cannot claim to have any knowledge of Oriental bronze founding in the fifteenth century, which may or may not have reached a high standard, but I am inclined to think, as we have definite records of Europeans who were responsible for the manufacture of Turkish artillery, that, as has ever since been the case, the large proportion of munitions of war used in the Orient was manufactured in Europe or under European direction. The splendid statue of St. George at Prague, by the brothers Martin and George Klausenberg, made about the year 1375, shows to what a pitch of excellence the craft had attained in southern Europe at the end of the fourteenth century; and the guns made for Henry VIII by Arcanus of Cesena, Peter Baude, and Peter van Collen, dated from 1529 to 1546, in the Tower and Rotunda Collections, prove that by the sixteenth century the gun founders had become well established in their craft.

Many of these Turkish guns were mounted on either side of the Dardanelles, and have always been objects of greatest interest to travellers, who give more or less detailed accounts which are of value, particularly with regard to the gun under our consideration. M. Thévenot, visiting the Levant in 1655,² states that he saw twenty guns of prodigious size on each side of the Dardanelles, and that notable traveller, Bishop Pococke,³ writing in 1745, mentions that there were twenty-four on the north and twenty on the south shores of the Narrows, and that these were always kept loaded with stone balls. He particularly notices a gun of a calibre of 24 in., decorated with fleur-de-lys, and made in two parts (pl. xx). This must certainly be the gun under present consideration. The fact that Pococke specifically

¹ *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, edit. J. Bury, vol. vii, 167, 184.

² *Les Voyages de M. Thévenot* (3rd edition), 1727.

³ *A Description of the East*, R. Pococke, LL.D., 1743, vol. ii, 104.

mentions that the gun was in two parts and that all the other guns were loaded suggests that the breech and barrel of this gun were separated for loading purposes.

Baron de Tott,¹ in 1785, spent some time in investigating the efficiency of Turkish artillery, in fact the site known as de Tott's Battery is still shown on maps of Gallipoli on the south-east side of the Peninsula. He visited the batteries at Kilid Bahr, and discussed many matters with artillery officers, one of them being the advantage of casting a gun solid and boring it with a drill, as practised in Europe, but this seems to have been ridiculed by the Turkish experts, who preferred to cast their guns with a core, and thus save a large amount of drilling; but, of course, the calibre would not be exact owing to shrinkage in the casting. After some difficulty he obtained leave to fire one of these guns. It was charged with 330 lb. of powder, and a stone ball weighing 1,100 lb. When fired the ball disintegrated at 600 yards, and the pieces struck the opposite shore.

The powder charge of these guns presents some problems. Pococke states that it was $2\frac{1}{2}$ quintals, and taking the quintal at about 110 lb., this would give the charge as 275 lb., or over 2 cwt. Kritoboulos states that the chamber was filled up completely, 'up to the mouth of the enlarged part of the bore', then a great stopper or wad was inserted and after this the stone shot. The cubic contents of the chamber of the Dardanelles gun is, roughly speaking, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft., and I learn from Messrs. Nobles that a cubic foot of coarse powder weighs about 65 lb., which would give the charge of the chamber when filled as about 300 lb.

Fave,² who edited Napoleon III's exhaustive treatise on Artillery, quotes a sixteenth-century document in the Bibliothèque Nationale which states that the length of the bore of a cannon is divided into five parts, of which three parts are to be filled with good powder, and this is just about the proportion of the chamber of the Dardanelles gun to the total length of the barrel. General Lefroy gives the proper charge as 49 lb. I must therefore leave it to experienced artillery officers to decide which of these estimates is correct.

The 24-in. ball weighs about 650 lb. Of these we have one in the Tower that is stated to have come from the Dardanelles; it is of limestone and could have been produced either near Constantinople or the Dardanelles. The limestone quarries of

¹ Baron de Tott, *Mémoires*, 1785, part iii. Bury in his notes on Gibbon suggests that de Tott is not always a reliable authority and that his statements should be accepted with caution.

² *Études sur le Passé et l'Avenir de l'Artillerie*, 1862.

Ulgadere or Ungadere, about ten miles north of Kilid Bahr, were probably drawn upon, as they have been to-day in the laying out of the cemeteries of the Imperial War Graves Commission. The four balls which came to England with the gun are of granite. I understand that there are granite quarries on some of the islands in the Sea of Marmora, possibly the Island of Marmar takes its name from this. In St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem have some marble balls of about 25 in. diameter brought from Rhodes. These in all probability were made from ruined Greek temples either at Sestos or elsewhere on the Peninsula or in Asia Minor. Our Fellow Mr. Fincham states that one of these balls is made of Egyptian granite, probably part of an obelisk transported by the Greeks to Gallipoli or Asia Minor to decorate one of their temples. All these balls are hand worked and therefore are not completely spherical.

Fave refers to the 'Dardanelles' gun and gives an undated drawing,¹ which shows a breech-loading gun of precisely similar nature, but with European decoration and heraldry. He states that he could not find the date of the drawing or the name of the gun-maker. The decorations on the margins are so similar that they suggest that either the Dardanelles gun was copied from a European model, or vice versa. Major von Molke, writing in 1829, states that the gun was mounted on oak sleepers, with thick brick walls at the back to take the recoil, and according to Kritoboulos, heavy beams were placed at the side and over the gun to keep it steady. The probable method of working the gun was that it was laid on cradles, similar to those shown in the photograph, and that these were laid upon oak sleepers, heavily greased. When the chamber was loaded, the barrel and breech were turned reversely by capstan bars, till the screw was tight homê. This screw is the most remarkable feature of the gun, for the threads, male and female, are of diameters 19 in. and 25 in. respectively, and in spite of use they are as sharp and clean to-day as they were in 1464. There are shallow sight grooves on the breech and on the muzzle band, showing that the gun was not fired point blank, but that there was some attempt at aiming, as Kritoboulos has it, 'according to the rules of the Gunner's Art'.

The last occasion when this gun was used was in the attempt by Sir James Duckworth to force the Narrows in 1807, and large numbers of casualties were inflicted on H.M. ships *Canopus*, *Repulse*, *Royal George*, *Windsor Castle*, *Standard*, and

¹ Bib. Nat. Française, Fonds du Roi, 6993.



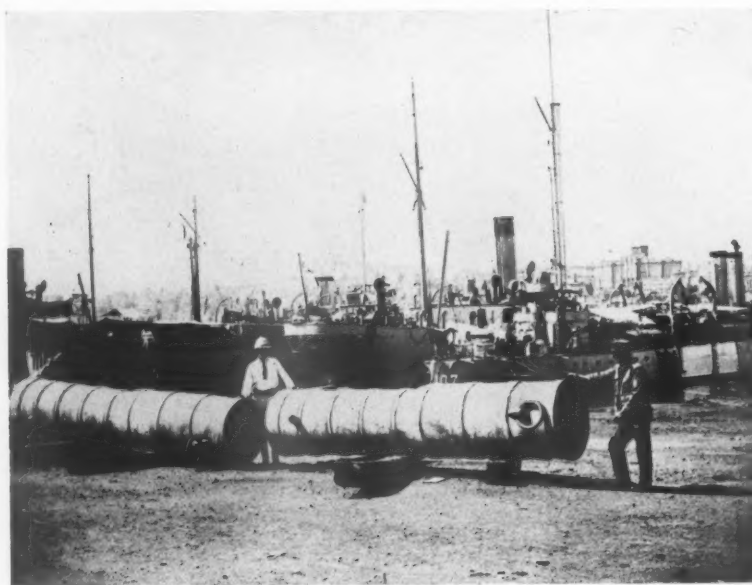
H.M. Office of Works photo. Crown Copyright

The 'Dardanelles' gun, Tower of London, 1929



Imperial War Museum Photo. Crown Copyright

FIG. 1. Kilid-Bahr, Dardanelles



Imperial War Museum photo. Crown Copyright

FIG. 2. Turkish guns on the quay, Constantinople, 1919

Active, the last-named ship being struck by a granite shot 78 in. in circumference. This would have a diameter of about 24 in. and was possibly fired from the gun which is now at the Tower.

General Lefroy's successful efforts to obtain this gun are interesting, for they show that he was no casual antiquary, as indeed his acquisition of the splendid armour from the Castle at Rhodes, now in the Tower Collection, goes far to prove. In 1855,¹ when he was on a tour of inspection of hospitals and stores at Crimea, he visited the Dardanelles and was so impressed by the breech-loading gun that he asked Mr. Calvert, British Consul at Constantinople, to try and obtain it. The peace with Russia was only signed in 1856, and it is therefore excusable that Mr. Calvert delayed his investigations until 1857, when a letter was sent to the Turkish Government, which was favourably received. He had particularly specified the great 25 in. gun as desirable, but either from misunderstanding or by intention a poorly decorated gun of about the date 1660 was presented to Queen Victoria by the Sultan Abdul Medjid, and was deposited in the Tower, where it is now shown on the left side of the Entrance Gate.

Nothing daunted Lefroy tried again, and suggested that scrap metal valued at about £1,200 might be offered, but for some departmental reason this was negatived by the Treasury. Lefroy, however, was not to be denied, and sent an urgent memorandum to the Director of Ordnance that negotiations should be reopened, and eventually a compromise was reached by offering to the Turks one 10 in. and one 8 in. rifled Armstrong gun, which had been ordered for experimental purposes, but were not required for service. Negotiations proceeded between Lord Hartington and Lord Lyons, and eventually the Sultan Abdul Aziz consented, and Captain Commerell was ordered to proceed to the Dardanelles and to embark the gun. It was necessary to unscrew the breech for transport, and for this operation four 10-ton jacks were used. A certain amount of delay in shipment was caused by the insurrection in Crete in 1868, but eventually it was loaded into *H.M.S. Terrible*, and in April 1868, after ten years' negotiations, it was deposited outside the Rotunda Museum.

I have not been able to find any correspondence dealing with this gun, but it seems strange that as the Sultan Abdul Aziz had paid a state visit to Queen Victoria in the previous year no instructions were given to place this, undoubtedly the most

¹ *Autobiography of General Sir John Henry Lefroy, C.B., K.C.M.G.*, privately printed, Library of the Royal Artillery Institution.

remarkable gun in Europe, in a more public place. It is now shown on the platform formerly occupied by the gun carriage used at the funeral of Queen Victoria.¹

According to Lefroy's notes in the *Journal of the Royal Artillery Association*, eighteen of these guns remained in the Dardanelles Forts in 1870, and presumably the majority of these were subsequently melted down, or in military language 'converted to produce'.

In Murray's *Guide to Constantinople* (1900-7) it is noted that there were eight enormous guns of from 20 in. to 29 in. calibre, mounted at Kilid Bahr. Inquiries have been made of officers who visited Gallipoli after the War, but none of the guns can be traced except two, which in September 1919 lay on the quayside at Constantinople (pl. xxi, fig. 2). These are muzzle loaders of about 29 in. calibre, with small trunnions at the rear, and rings near the muzzle. It has been impossible to discover whether they have been preserved or have followed their companions into the melting-pot.

The inscription of the Dardanelles gun is as follows:—

1. HELP O GOD. THE SULTAN MOHAMMED KHAN SON OF MURAD.
2. THE WORK OF MUNIR ALI IN THE MONTH REJEB.
3. IN THE DATE OF THE YEAR 868.²

There is a modern inscription near the vent,

3 DEGREES.

DIAMETER OF CHAMBER 7 IN. 80 POINTS.

DIAMETER OF MUZZLE 20 IN.

DIAMETER OF SHOT 19 IN. 25 POINTS.

WEIGHT OF SHOT 240 OKES (670 lb.).

WEIGHT OF POWDER 17½ OKES (35 lb.).

This is obviously incorrect, as the calibre of the chamber is 10 in. and the calibre of the barrel 25 in. *

The following are the measurements of the gun, as given by General Lefroy.

Length complete 17 ft.

Diameter over all 42 in.

Calibre of barrel 25 in.

Length of barrel 108 in.

Length of chamber 66 in.

¹ The removal and installation of this gun at the Tower was carried out by four men of Messrs. Pickford's staff with one screw jack, the transport being effected by two motor lorries of the ordinary type; an interesting example of the advance of mechanical science when compared with the 100 oxen and 400 men employed by Mohammed.

² A.D. 1464.

Calibre of chamber 10 in.

Diameter of screw threads 19 in. and 25 in.

Weight 18 tons.

Photographs taken at Kilid Bahr after the late war show large numbers of these stone balls in and around the forts.

There are certain points in connexion with this gun which are worthy of consideration: (1) The decoration on the bands and the inscriptions on the muzzle would hardly occur on a gun produced in war time for a specific siege at Scutari or elsewhere. (2) The screw breech must have entailed a great deal of mathematical calculation and expert craftsmanship of the highest order. (3) The loading, which could only be accomplished by opening the breech, would in bombardment be a very lengthy and therefore dangerous operation. (4) The barrel of a similar gun at Ghent, 'Dulle Griete', though of iron, is deeply scored by the passage of the badly fitting stone balls, but the softer bronze of the Dardanelles gun is hardly marked at all. I am inclined to think, therefore, that this piece is more in the nature of a *tour de force* made to show the consummate skill of the gun-founder, and that it was seldom used in action.

Two European guns which may be compared with the gun at the Tower are 'Mons Meg' at Edinburgh Castle (pl. xxii, fig. 2, and pl. xxiii, fig. 2) and 'Dulle Griete' at Ghent (pl. xxiii, fig. 3). So much has been written on Mons Meg, both in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. x, and elsewhere, that I do not propose to revive the controversy as to the meaning of the name, but I suggest that the gun was probably made at Mons, and that 'Meg' was a pet name for guns, as the sister gun at Ghent was named 'Griete', or Margaret, just as guns were called 'Long Tom' and 'Big Bertha' in the South African and in the late War. The gun was always called 'Mons' till 1650, when it became known as 'Muckle Meg'.

It will be noticed that the breech end of the Scottish and Flemish guns have sockets for levers, which certainly suggest that, like the Dardanelles gun, they have screw breeches, but, owing to the corrosion of the iron, it would be a dangerous matter to attempt to unscrew them without very careful chemical treatment of the rust.

Mons Meg is at present mounted on one of the atrocious carriages favoured by the military authorities in the early Victorian era, which it is to be hoped will one day be replaced by a reconstruction of the original carriage shown on a carving in the gateway of Edinburgh Castle.

The following are the measurements of Mons Meg:

Length over all 13 ft. 2 in.

Calibre 19½ in.

Weight 5 tons.

Estimated weight of charge 105 lb.

Weight of iron shot 1,125 lb.

Stone shot 549 lb.

The gun is formed of bars of iron welded together, over which are welded rings. It was used at the bombardment of Dumbarton Castle in 1489, and in 1682 was employed for firing a salute on the visit of the Duke of York (afterwards James II), who narrowly escaped an accident when it burst.

The gun at Ghent has a precisely similar design. It bears the arms of Phillip le Bon, duke of Burgundy, who was born 1396 and died in 1467, and also bears the badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece, which was not instituted until 1430. Therefore we must assume that the gun was produced after this date. It has been suggested, however, that the decoration was applied at a later date, and that this is the great bombard mentioned by Froissart, as used at the siege of Oudenarde in 1382. The interior of the barrel is scored on the lower side by the stone balls which were of necessity a loose fit. This scoring is hardly noticeable in the Dardanelles gun. The measurements are as follows:

Weight about 13 tons.

Calibre 25 in.

Diameter of chamber 10 in.

Length of chamber 56 in.

Length over all 16 ft. 6 in.

The only other Oriental gun of note which is borne on the books of the armouries of the Tower is the gun on the Horse Guards Parade. This is inscribed:

THE SOLOMON OF THE AGE. THE GREAT SULTAN
COMMANDED THE DRAGON GUNS (TO BE MADE) WHEN
THEY APPROACHED ROARING LIKE THUNDER MAY
THE ENEMIES FORTS BE RASED TO THE GROUND.
YEAR OF THE HEGEIRA 931.¹

Near the vent is the inscription MADE BY MURAD, SON OF ABDULLAH, THE CHIEF GUNNER. According to General Lefroy two of the guns at Gallipoli which have since disappeared were made by Mustapha, son of Murad. The gun was captured

¹ A. D. 1524.

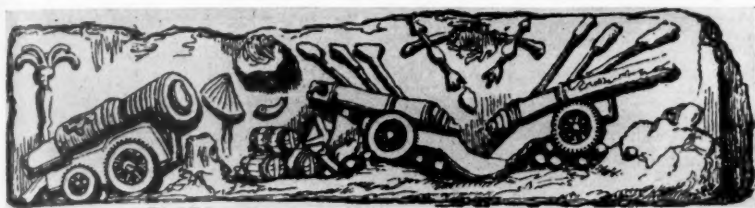


FIG. 1. Carving at Edinburgh Castle



FIG. 2. 'Mons Meg', Edinburgh Castle

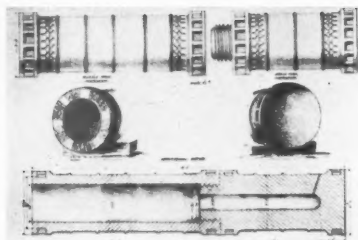


FIG. 1. The 'Dardanelles' gun, Tower of London

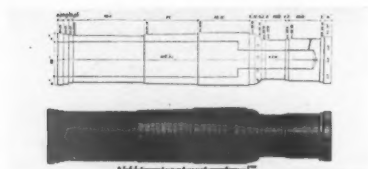


FIG. 2. 'Mons Meg', Edinburgh Castle

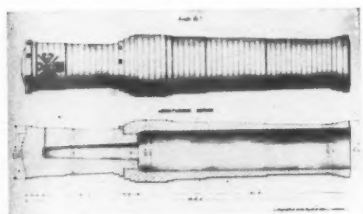


FIG. 3. 'Dulle Griete', Ghent

From the Journal of the Royal Artillery Association, vol. VI

THE 'DARDANELLES' GUN AT THE TOWER 227

after the battle of Aboukir in 1801, and was placed in St. James's Park in 1804, mounted on a cast-iron carriage, similar to that of Mons Meg.

Length 16 ft.

Calibre 7.4 in. (about a 52-pounder).

Many of the details that I have been able to supply are to be found in early volumes of the *Archaeological Journal* and the *Journal of the Royal Artillery Institution*, but as these are often difficult to obtain, and are not always available to students of these subjects, I have collated much of the information contained in these articles, and in other records, in order to give as complete a record as possible of the gun at the Tower of London.

In conclusion I feel it a duty to repeat what I said in my paper on the Arms and Armour transferred from the Rotunda to the Tower, namely, that all students of arms and armour and the public in general must be for ever deeply indebted to the late General Lefroy for his foresight and wisdom in acquiring these historic pieces, and also to General Evans and the Committee of the Royal Artillery Institution for their public spirited action in acquiescing with such cordial co-operation in their transfer to the Tower.

The law and practice of Treasure Trove

By G. F. HILL, C.B., F.S.A.

[Read 30 January 1930]

I do not propose on this occasion to make any contribution to the exceedingly obscure and difficult question of the origin of the law of treasure trove. The writer who has most recently discussed the subject, Mr. Cecil S. Emden,¹ states the object of his article as being 'to emphasize that, the law of treasure trove being indefinite, the practical difficulties in its administration which may arise are due not so much to the complexity attaching to particular cases as to the haze in which the origin of the law rests, and to the casual manner in which the rules have taken shape'. Where many better qualified writers have too often, like the celebrated 'Mr. Parker, made the case darker, which was dark enough before', further discussion by one who has no legal qualification is hardly to be encouraged. I shall confine myself therefore to a consideration of the definition of the subject, of the rules governing the administration in recent times, with especial reference to this country, and to the bearing of these rules on the interests of archaeology. Such references to older law and usage as cannot be avoided are made without any claim to original research.²

The question being so obscure as it is, it is hardly surprising that the regulations for the administration of the law which have been issued in recent times, such as those embodied in the Treasury Minute of 1886, make no attempt to define the object with which they are concerned. We are therefore free to form our own idea, with the help of the legal luminaries.

¹ In the *Law Quarterly Review*, vol. 42 (1926), pp. 368-81, reprinted in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, ser. v, vol. ix (1929), pp. 85 ff.

² The notes to Mr. Emden's article mention all that it is necessary to recall in the way of earlier discussions, with the exception of the useful article by Adrien Blanchet and H. A. Grueber on 'Treasure Trove, its Ancient and Modern Laws', in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, ser. iv, vol. ii (1902), pp. 148-75. This embodied a translation of M. Blanchet's communication entitled 'Les Lois anciennes relatives à l'invention de trésors', in the *Procès-Verbaux et Mémoires du Congrès International de Numismatique réuni à Paris en 1900*, which is especially valuable in respect of the history of the subject in France. Reference may also be made to the articles by R. Munro in the *Juridical Review*, xv, 1903, pp. 267-77, and J. Anderson in the *Scottish Historical Review*, i, 1904, pp. 74-80 (both on the Irish Ornaments case), and to Professor B. Pick's article, 'Die Ansprüche der Museen auf Schatz- und Gräberfunde' in *Museumskunde*, vol. xi, pp. 113-22.

We may begin by recalling the statement which is sometimes made that the law of treasure trove is only a specific application of the common law of the land, which provides that the estate of a person dying intestate with no known heirs becomes the property of the Crown. Blackstone¹ defines treasure trove as follows:

Treasure Trove, called in Latin *thesaurus inventus*, which is where any money or coin, gold, silver, plate, or bullion, is found hidden in the earth, or other private place, the owner thereof being unknown; in which case the treasure belongs to the King; but if he that hid it be known, or afterwards found out, the owner, and not the King, is entitled to it. Also if it be found in the sea, or upon the earth, it doth not belong to the King, but to the finder if no owner appears. So that it seems that it is the *hiding*, not the *abandoning* of it, that gives the King a property: Bracton defining it, in the words of the civilians, to be *vetus depositio pecuniae*. This difference clearly arises from the different intentions which the law implies in the owner. A man, that hides his treasure in a secret place, evidently does not mean to relinquish his property; but reserves a right of claiming it again when he sees occasion; and, if he dies and the secret also dies with him, the law gives it to the King, in part of his royal revenue. But a man that scatters his treasure into the sea, or upon the public surface of the earth, is considered to have absolutely abandoned his property, and returned it to the common stock, without any intention of reclaiming it; and therefore it belongs, as in a state of nature, to the first occupant or finder; unless the owner appear and assert his right.

That may be taken as the basis on which opinion, since the date of Blackstone's *Commentaries*, i. e. since the sixties of the eighteenth century, has been founded. Blackstone at first sight seems to be much more precise than his predecessors. He quotes Bracton (about 1250), but not quite fully; Bracton's words are:² *est autem thesaurus quaedam vetus depositio pecuniae, vel alterius metalli, cujus non extat modo memoria, ut jam dominum non habeat, et sic de jure naturali fit ejus qui invenerit, ut non alterius sit*. Mr. Emden observes that some of Bracton's statements on the subject, as on a few other subjects, are obviously largely extracted from the Corpus Iuris Civilis (although not the words 'or some other metal'). Whatever may be the value of phrases extracted from the Corpus, words not so extracted were evidently added from knowledge of the practice. By the words which have been translated 'some other metal' I am inclined to think that Bracton meant not 'some metal other' than the metals used

¹ Cp. also Halsbury, *The Laws of England*, vol. i, p. 531 note.

² *De Legibus* (ed. Travers Twiss), vol. ii, pp. 269-70.

in his time for coinage, i.e. gold and silver, but rather 'precious metal in some other form, i.e. plate or bullion'. He thus really covers the same ground as Blackstone, and the accepted translation is slightly misleading.

We need not go back to Glanvil (about 1188) and his *aliquod genus metalli*, 'some kind of metal'; for, as Mr. Emden again observes, 'it is abundantly clear from subsequent history that in practice only objects of gold and silver have been regarded in English law as treasure trove'. It has indeed long been the practice in this country not to regard copper or bronze coins as coming under the definition of treasure. The reason obviously is that, in the time when the law took shape, either there was no coinage in existence except in gold or silver, or else the coinage in baser metals was of such trifling intrinsic value that it was negligible, the object of the law being merely to secure the pecuniary value of the treasure to the rightful person; and *de minimis non curat lex*. But the value of a hoard at the present day depends only to a secondary extent on the nature of the metal that it contains, and much more upon its antiquarian importance.¹

But when Blackstone wrote there had long been in existence a copper coinage, and when he used the phrase 'any money or coin, gold, silver, plate or bullion', he was expressing himself very carelessly if he meant to exclude copper coin. It is not likely that this country will ever adopt the Scottish interpretation of the law, which makes it cover all objects of antiquarian interest, of whatever material, so that all such objects have to be reported and may be claimed as treasure trove or as waifs and strays, and even the contents of graves, not to mention a fallen meteorite, have been so claimed. Mr. Emden, it is true, says that 'there are found occasional instances of articles, such as daggers, being held by Leet Courts to be treasure trove';² but, he adds, 'these isolated instances may be neglected'. There is, however, one category of coins which is peculiar and worthy of special consideration. These are the base metal coins of the second half of the third century of our era. When do they cease to be precious metal and therefore to come under the law?

¹ 'The truth is that the object which the law of treasure trove is now invoked to aid is diametrically opposed to the object which it was originally devised to subserve. Its original intention was to secure to the Crown a not inconsiderable source of income; it is now invoked, on the contrary, to ensure the preservation of objects of antiquarian value for the public benefit. The Crown has long ceased to assert its rights in its own patrimonial interest.' *Juridical Review*, v (1903), p. 276 (Editorial Note).

² e.g. Selden Society, vol. v, p. 52.

When, again, do the coins of the Britons derived from the types which were of nearly pure gold, but exhibiting a gradually increasing adulteration, until they become almost indistinguishable from bronze or copper,—at what point do these escape the clutches of the Coroner? Especially interesting in this connexion, in view of the increasing vigour of research in the history of Roman Britain, are the coins of Carausius and Allectus. Those who have seen the coins from the Linchmere hoard will remember that a great many of them still retain much of the silver wash with which they were originally covered. When new, they must have looked like silver coins and must have been intended to pass as such. But it is to be doubted whether a Coroner would have felt justified in deciding that they could be regarded as silver coins. The Linchmere hoard, thanks to the intelligent and public-spirited action of the two ladies on whose estate it was found, was brought intact to the British Museum and not in any way broken up until it had been carefully studied and published. But a subsequently discovered hoard of the same period came into the hands of a dealer and has been widely distributed and its significance as a hoard quite destroyed. It is true that he has preserved a summary record of its contents, which it is hoped will be printed before long. There is surely a case for including all 'pecunia', of whatever metal, under the law of treasure trove, not indeed primarily in order that it may be kept by the British Museum, but in order that its antiquarian value may not be lost. That should be the chief end of any law of treasure trove, and so far no means of securing it more satisfactory than passing a hoard through the hands of the national museum has been devised by any nation. Whether any other such means can be found remains to be discussed, but that the real end must be kept in sight we shall all, I am sure, agree.

Let us return for a moment to the definition of the subject as generally at present understood. In 1886, about the time when the Treasury interested itself in the matter to the degree of drawing up regulations for procedure, Judge Baylis, not speaking from the Bench, but writing in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*,¹ gave the following definition:

'1. The word "treasure", in connexion with treasure trove, is confined to *gold* or *silver* money, coins, plate, or bullion, *not* copper, lead, bronze, or other metals or things.

'2. It must be found hidden in the earth or in the walls, beams, chimneys, or other secret places above the earth, but affixed to

¹ 1886, vol. xliii, p. 342.

the soil. If found on the earth or *in* the sea, or *not hidden*, it is not treasure trove.

'3. When the owner thereof or his representatives cannot be ascertained.

'4. *Then*, and then only, it belongs to the Crown or the grantees of the Crown.'

The right, we may add, only passes to a subject by express grant, in which the franchise of treasure trove is explicitly mentioned.¹

This definition seems to have met with general approval, to judge by subsequent practice. It has the merit of greater precision than its predecessors. It definitely rules out other metals than gold or silver. It extends the place in which treasure is found to such places above the earth as may be secret but affixed to the soil. That is a reasonable interpretation of the condition that the objects must be hidden, i.e. that the depositor had the *animus revertendi*, or at any rate the intention that other people should not know where they were.

It is obvious that it is not always easy to decide whether the objects found were so deliberately hidden. The Irish ornaments case, for instance, turned on this point. In that case the Judge treated with contempt the archaeological arguments in favour of a dedication to a sea-deity. What, he asked (as I remember hearing), have analogies drawn from Scandinavian religious practices to do with a case of a deposit on the Irish shore? His attitude was a useful reminder that arguments which may seem reasonable to archaeologists and historians may entirely fail to appeal to the legal mind, which could not be expected to take for granted that there was any historical connexion between Scandinavia and Ireland.

The position, in spite of all attempts at definition, thus remains unsatisfactory. That being so, the closing words of Mr. Emden's article seem to me eminently worthy of consideration.

'As is generally known', he writes, 'in some Continental countries the rules regarding the State's rights in moveables of antiquarian interest are assimilated to or connected with the law dealing with ancient monuments. It may be that such a course is not desirable here; but it is suggested (i) that the nature of the material covered by the rules should be clearly specified, and in particular the advisability considered of enlarging the scope of them to all objects of antiquarian interest, whether gold or silver, or not; (ii) that all necessity should be removed

¹ Halsbury, *op. cit.*, vols. i, p. 531 note, and vii, p. 213. See also *Law Reports* (1903), 2 Ch., pp. 598-614 (the Irish Ornaments case).

for discrimination between concealment, intentional deposit, and, perhaps also, loss or abandonment; and (iii) that the question whether or not the objects are to belong to the State, if found above ground, should be authoritatively settled one way or the other.

This, however, is matter for future legislation, the basis for which will be a desire to further the interests of archaeology. For the present we must be content with what we have; and so I turn to the procedure under the present law.

That procedure begins with the police; that is to say, it is the duty of the police to see that treasure trove is reported and delivered in the right quarter. The next stage is the Coroner's inquest. The Coroner of the district in which objects which may be treasure trove are found has, by the Coroner's Act of 1887,¹ 'Jurisdiction to enquire of treasure that is found, who were the finders and who is suspected thereof.'

'He has no jurisdiction to inquire into any question of title to the treasure as between the Crown and other claimants, the title to all treasure trove being independent of any finding of the coroner's jury. . . . *Prima facie* the title of treasure trove is in the Crown; but no doubt that title may be displaced by producing a grant to a subject of the franchise of treasure trove.'²

The words 'suspected thereof', with all their implication of criminal intent on the part of the finder, take us back a long way. The Act of 1887 re-enacted in substance a provision of the statute of 1276, by which a coroner 'ought to inquire of treasure that is found, who were the finders and who is suspected thereof, and that may be well perceived where one liveth riotously haunting taverns, and hath done so for long time'.³ It is lamentable to have to say that the rewarding of finders in accordance with the regulations sometimes leads to behaviour not easily distinguishable from that which caused such people to be suspected of fraudulent concealment of treasure.

It is, however, worth mentioning that, if all concerned admit that a find is trove, a Coroner's inquest is not absolutely necessary. If the treasure had not been delivered up, or the fact of its being trove were at any time disputed, then an inquest would have to be held.

¹ 50 & 51 Vict. c. 71. Halsbury, *op. cit.*, vol. viii, p. 247 note. See Blanchet and Grueber, *op. cit.*, p. 162, for this and later rulings.

² Mr. Justice Stirling in *Attorney General v. Moore*, 16th October 1891, cited by Blanchet and Grueber, *loc. cit.*, L. R. 1893, 1 Ch. 676. Cp. Halsbury, *op. cit.*, p. 247.

³ 4 Edw. I, stat. 2.

The Coroner having made his decision, the treasure is sent up to the Treasury. If nothing is adduced to displace the Crown's right to the treasure, the objects are now forwarded to the British Museum. Until December of last year, the procedure followed on the lines of a Treasury Minute of 1886, circulated by the Home Secretary to the Police.¹ Certain modifications have now been agreed to by the Treasury, which will, it is hoped, lead to a greater expedition in the administration of the matter.

There seems to be no possibility (supposing it to be desirable) of taking the administration of the law in the first stages of a case of treasure trove out of the hands of the Police, the Coroner for the District, and the Treasury Solicitor. As long as the concealment of treasure trove remains a misdemeanour, it must be handled by the Police. The Coroner's Quest, apart from certain advantages which it possesses, is an ancient institution. And questions of claims to the franchise of treasure trove must obviously be settled by legal experts. No legislation, such as would be required for altering the present practice in these respects, is likely to be proposed. But when once the right of the Crown to a treasure has been established, the disposal of it is a simple matter which can easily be handled by the archaeological experts to whom its classification is entrusted; and as they are by nature of their office interested in the objects found, the work required can probably be more expeditiously carried out by them than by an office to which it is merely a matter of administrative routine. The often vexatious delays and other contretemps which have occurred in winding up cases of treasure trove will, it is hoped, now be avoided.

For, recognizing the advantages of such a change in the system, the Treasury has now agreed that, once the Crown's right to the treasure has been determined, the British Museum takes over the administration, accounting periodically to the Treasury.

(1) The objects found are forwarded to the British Museum, where they are examined, and separately valued, at the sums which, in the opinion of the Museum department concerned, they would fetch if sold in open market.

(2) Such objects as are considered desirable for the National Collection are so retained, and their value, ascertained as previously, is charged to the British Museum.

(3) The Royal Mint, local museums, and the owner of the land on which the objects are found, are allowed to acquire specimens on the same terms.

¹ It will be found printed by Blanchet and Grueber, *loc. cit.*, p. 168.

(4) If the finder has fully and promptly reported his find and handed it over to the authorities, he has returned to him such of the objects as are not required for the museums or interested persons described above, and also the antiquarian (i. e. market) value of such of the objects as are retained. If he wishes, all the objects not retained can be sold on his behalf.

Until recently this payment has been subject to a deduction of either

1. 20 per cent. of the antiquarian value of the objects retained;¹ or
2. 10 per cent. of the value of all the objects discovered, as may be determined.

But by the arrangement which has just come into force, the Treasury has waived its right to such a deduction in cases where the finder has fully and promptly reported his find and handed it over to the authorities.

As already stated, the original object of all the enactments relating to treasure trove from Roman times has been merely to secure to the Crown, the finder, the lord of the manor, and any other bodies or persons interested, the rightful proportions of the *pecuniary* value of any treasure. In this country the Crown has become by degrees more liberal in its terms to the finder; without relinquishing its prerogative, it has gradually increased the amount of the payment for the objects which are retained. Up till 1871 the prospects of the finder obtaining any reward were uncertain in the extreme; and from then until 1886 only the bullion value was paid to him. The Treasury Minute of 13 July 1886 included the significant words: 'My Lords have stated that the Crown right to treasure trove, regarded financially, is valueless, and that special cases excepted, they would not assert the Crown's claim at all. They, in fact, only interest themselves in the matter to assist the efforts of Antiquarian Societies for the preservation of objects of general interest.' The amount realized by the 20 per cent. or 10 per cent. deductions authorized in the Minute of 1886 must be so trifling, that the trouble of making the deduction can hardly compensate for the annoyance which it must cause to the finder. The amount of such deductions, accumulated over a long course of years, would be negligible as a reserve against the expenses of an action at law in a disputed case, which was the ostensible reason for their being made. The

¹ 'returned' as printed in the *Circular* and in the *Num. Chron.* is a misprint, which has remained undetected for some forty-five years.

Treasury is to be congratulated on taking the final step and abolishing them.

Liberality of treatment and promptness of action are essential if the public in general are to help in saving finds from destruction. The impression is almost universal, not merely among the uneducated, that report involves confiscation, and that the finder gets nothing at all. Some years ago a landowner, holding a high position in the Diplomatic Service, stated to me that he was unwilling to dig in a place where treasure was supposed to be buried, because the Crown would confiscate without compensation anything that he might find. If a finder has obeyed the law, he may nevertheless, owing to departmental delays, be kept waiting for months before he receives any payment, or before the objects which he found are returned to him. A poor man who is aware of the possibility of such delays is only too easily tempted to accept the first offer for his treasure. The nearest public-house is the market to which he takes his wares. The owners of land are usually of opinion that they have rights in the matter, although the possession of the franchise of treasure trove is very uncommon and difficult to prove. A recent case was delayed for months because a claimant who possessed the mineral rights of the land where the treasure was found thought that coins came under that head. Finders are naturally suspicious that, if they report their finds, the landowners may put in a claim. All these beliefs, erroneous though they may be, lead to the secretion of hoards and to their dispersal bit by bit.

Liberal treatment of course does not alter the law in case of concealment. The complete right of the Crown, as established by law, to all articles of treasure trove is preserved. Every person is guilty of a common law misdemeanour who finds treasure trove and conceals it. The punishment is a fine and imprisonment with hard labour. The offence consists in intentional concealment; and it is not necessary to allege in the indictment that the defendant acted fraudulently.¹ There seems to have been no case of this kind since 1867.

We cannot hope, however, even with the improvements indicated, that the system will always work perfectly. It is certain that many hoards will fail to be reported at all, and many will only be partially recovered. The British police force may be the best in the world; nevertheless, the mere fact that the report has to be made to the police is apt to act as a deterrent. Not many years ago, an antiquary who was

¹ See Halsbury, *op. cit.*, vol. ix, p. 521.

doing his best to rescue a hoard of coins from dispersion advised the finder to give them up to the police. 'If', said the man, 'I knew the police were coming to me about these coins, I would destroy every one of them.' The antiquary, for the sake of saving the coins, bought them at his own expense, afterwards presenting them to the British Museum.¹

There are one or two points connected with the money payment which require consideration. Strictly speaking, I suppose the Crown cannot be expected to care what the lucky possessor of a windfall does with his money. But, as he only gets it by the grace of the Crown, and not by legal right, we may argue that the representatives of the Crown are justified in exercising some discretion in the matter. In a recent case the owner of the land expressed the wish that the money reward should be paid in the form of National Savings Certificates, in order to reduce the chances of its being spent immediately in riotous living. The Treasury recognized his discretion by sending the cheque to him and asking him to give the finder a suitable reward. That seems a good plan when you know your man, and are sure that he will not take an unfair advantage of his position.

Another question arises in connexion with excavations. Put the case that an excavation committee is digging a site, and one of the workmen finds a potful of gold coins of great value. As he is working for the committee, with the object of finding what is actually on the site, he is strictly not entitled to anything more than his wages. Human nature being what it is, however, most excavation committees have the sense to give a small reward for every object of any interest, and a special reward for anything of exceptional value, that may be found. It is obvious that, in an exceptional case, to pay the market value might break the committee. One trembles to think of the results of paying the workmen at Ur of the Chaldees the market value of their finds; excavations would be impossible under such conditions. At Corbridge the bullion value of a find of Roman aurei was paid to the finders. It was a considerable sum, and one of them did not, if rumour is correct, make the best use of his share, though the other, who wished to emigrate, used his windfall to pay his passage. The rest of the actual sum paid by the British Museum for the coins kept by it—and this was market, not bullion value—went to the people responsible for the excavation. I may add that two sets of electrotypes were made; one set,

¹ See also J. Anderson in *Scott. Hist. Rev.*, i, p. 79, on the feeling on this subject in Scotland.

exhibited in the Newcastle Museum, was supposed by some innocent burglars to consist of genuine coins. Our sympathy goes out to them in their disappointment.

As a general rule, we may take it that excavators must be prepared to give such rewards to their employees as will make it worth their while to report all finds; and that generally means at least the melting value of the objects. But all depends on the amount of supervision that can be exercised.

Some criticism has occasionally made itself heard of the provision by which the British Museum fixes the value of the objects found. There is no appeal against the decision of the Museum officials in this matter. No one has, however, yet suggested any other authority which would not be open to objection. The Museum is the representative not merely of the Crown but of the public. It is the duty of its officers to obtain objects for the national collection at a fair price. It is not their business to fix such prices as might be obtained at public auction, advertised by the issue of illustrated catalogues and attracting the competition of wealthy collectors. On the other hand, to fix prices below such as would be given by a dealer would in the long run defeat the object in view. A just mean has to be observed; and I think it may be claimed that, taking all things into consideration, the system has worked well; and that any attempt to modify it, as by admitting resort to arbitration, would bring new difficulties in its train, without removing possibilities of abuse.

Another question of considerable interest concerns the policy of breaking up finds. Would it not be better, some argue, to keep all finds intact? And are not finds of greater interest if kept in the nearest museum to the place in which they were found? In these days when the study of local antiquities is acquiring an ever-increasing appeal, is it not a pity that the most important pieces from a hoard found, let us say, in Westmorland, should be sent away to London, where few of the inhabitants of the village where they were dug up will ever have a chance of seeing them again?

At first sight, this argument is plausible enough. But a little consideration will show its weakness. First of all, there is the question of safe custody. I have already alluded to the fate of the electrotypes of the Corbridge Hoard. No place is absolutely safe, but the British Museum is probably the safest that has so far been devised, compatible with access to objects for purposes of scientific study. Secondly, there is the question of the scientific value of the individual constituents of a hoard.

Archaeologically, a ring, or a piece of plate, or a coin, is of value not for itself but in relation to other objects of the same kind. Especially is this true of coins. The progress of numismatic study depends wholly on the formation of complete series, so that the development of a currency may be studied by means of the minutest particulars. Recent research on the medieval English coinage has shown that the dating of issues depends on comparison of the forms of letters, of details so minute that nothing short of the examination of every available specimen can be considered satisfactory. Whether the study will not collapse by its own weight is a question that may be argued; but the fact remains that study must proceed on those lines. This being so, it is obvious that there should be in every country one central museum where students may be sure of finding all the material for their researches, arranged not according to the accidental composition of hoards, but in their proper series—an arrangement which is the nearest we can get to a picture of the order in which the coins were originally issued. But, it will be said, though coins have an interest for numismatists, who want to determine that order, they have also importance in their relation to the locality where they were found, and to other objects found with them. That is a reason for keeping finds together. To those who argue thus I would appeal to visit a museum in which hoards are kept together and see how much profit they can gain from seeing the heaps of coins which lie in the exhibition-cases alongside of other objects. Unsorted, they are entirely uninformative, indeed merely tantalizing. They would have a hundred times their present effect if a selection of representative specimens were made and laid out properly labelled and dated. But even then, those specimens would be withdrawn from the numismatist who wishes to study them in their proper place in the series. We have to do, in fact, with the almost irreconcilable claims of pure and applied numismatics. Almost, but not quite. For, thanks to the perfection to which electrotyping has been brought, the same coin can, so far as the ordinary visitor to a museum is concerned, be in two places. Quite apart from the question of finds, the general policy of the British Museum has long been to keep all originals in their proper scientific order, and exhibit electrotypes. That has the double advantage that the original is available for study and the danger of loss is minimized. This then, I take it, is the solution of the question. It ought to be possible to reconstruct a find at any time; for what we consider at the present day to be an adequate study of a coin may a generation later seem hopelessly

inadequate. Therefore, when a treasure comes to the Museum for examination, it should first of all be fully listed, with as much minuteness as our present methods allow. All pieces which seem, according to our present lights, to fill gaps in the series in the Museum should be retained. Electrotypes of any of these which are likely to be of interest to the average visitor to a provincial museum should be made and placed with the remainder of the originals which are to be retained by the local museum concerned. In this way the find can, if necessary, be reconstructed, and at the same time its individual elements are given their full importance. The student of pure numismatics, who would not be content with an electrotype reproduction, can always be sure of finding the original in the central museum of the country; and the electrotype, exhibited in the gallery of the local museum, together with the heap of originals from the find, makes a brave show, quite sufficient to satisfy the soul of the visitor.

In what I have said I have only scratched the surface of a large field of discussion. I have already sufficiently wearied you, but before I conclude I should like to tell you that not long ago I travelled into a land where I found a very different practice in regard to treasure trove. The officials with whom I conversed explained that the law which they administered was inspired by the conviction that the only effective way to prevent the destruction of archaeological evidence by the secret dispersion or melting down of antiquities from a find is to recognize the rights of the finder, so long as he reports his discovery in the proper quarter. The object of a good law of antiquities, it was held, should be so to educate the public that they may acquire the inclination to keep the law because it is to their interest to do so. Properly administered, such a law may in time even inculcate in the people a healthy pride in the antiquities of their neighbourhood.

Accordingly, the law allows the finder of a treasure to hold it in its entirety under certain conditions, namely:

- (1) That the finder promptly and fully reports his discovery.
- (2) That he does not part with it to any one other than the owner of the land, or than any of the public institutions authorized by the Government to acquire such Treasure, unless and until he receive a certificate permitting him to dispose of it as he will, and that he keeps the authorities informed of any change of his address.
- (3) That at all reasonable times, and at the request of the Director of the Department of the National Museum which is concerned with the class of antiquities of which the Treasure consists, he permits it to

be inspected by an officer of the Department or other person authorized by the Director on his behalf.

(4) That if the finder, or the landowner who has acquired the treasure from the finder, proposes to part with it, the right of pre-emption is given in the first place to the National Museum, and in the second place to the Museum of the locality in which the treasure was discovered. The current market-value of the objects is estimated by the authorities of the National Museum. If the vendor disputes the estimate, the question is referred to an arbitrator to be agreed upon by both sides, the cost of the arbitration being defrayed out of the price of the objects when sold. Such of the objects as are not required by either of the Museums concerned are returned to the owner, with a certificate entitling him to dispose of them as he will.

I questioned the authorities closely on the working of the law. I asked them whether they did not lose touch with treasures, owing to the holder failing (perhaps quite unintentionally) to report a change of address, or being succeeded by heirs who knew nothing of the matter, or to the treasure being stolen owing to inadequate custody; also whether holders did not resent being compelled to admit inspectors to their houses. They assured me that the administration had met with none of these difficulties. I reflected with satisfaction that here at least I had found a country which had adopted and was working successfully the methods recommended about ten years ago by the Archaeological Joint Committee, and I said to myself that I would on returning to England endeavour to impress this fact on the minds of the English authorities. And then, I regret to say, I awoke.

Limoges enamel censer top from Barnham, Sussex

By RALPH GRIFFIN, F.S.A.

[Read 30 January 1930]

THE top of a censer in *champlevé* enamel recently dug up at Barnham, Sussex, was exhibited by the kindness of Mr. F. C. Eeles at the ordinary meeting of the Society on 30 January 1930. It was found in the earth at the east end of the chancel of the church. It is possible that further excavation may bring to light some further fragments of what must originally have been a very attractive object. As will be seen from the representation it is pyramidal with four tiers. The lowest was adorned with four raised foliated ornaments, somewhat like leopards' faces, fixed on by pins to the smooth surface, which is ornamented with a running water-leaf pattern which shows clearly in the illustration. One of these applied ornaments has come off, but the pin shows the place where it has been. To the rim below were attached four loops for the chains to run in. One of these is lost, but the holes for its attachment can be seen on the right of the spectator. They are fixed at points exactly half-way between the applied bosses, though lower down. The tier above the lowest is pierced with 12 key-hole-shaped holes in groups of three, divided by a semicircular ornament in the space vertically above the bosses on the lowest tier. The tier above this again is pierced with 11 holes, similar though not quite so long vertically. These are divided by small vertical dotted lines in pairs, and below are 16 triangular insets for enamel or composition. These are divided into pairs by eight holes for pins. Two only of the pins remain. Their use is not apparent. The top tier has ornament all over it, forming four triangles patterned, divided by broad bands to the top and slightly tapered downwards. These bands are ornamented with double lines of dots as are the divisions between the holes in the tiers below.

A large amount of enamel or composition remains in the ornamental compartments. It appears now all to be blue. The weight of the object is $9\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Its height is $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. and diameter at bottom $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.

The illustrations of censers in Rupin, *L'Œuvre de Limoges* (Paris, 1890), show a variety of such objects, and their tops all have a general resemblance to the one from Barnham. The



Censer top from Barnham, Sussex

nearest of all seems to be that from Auxerre Museum, fig. 600, p. 536, which is ascribed to the thirteenth century, which is a date that may very well be that of the censer top from Barnham, from which something has been broken off at the top. So it may, when complete, have had a bulbous end there exactly like that on the censer from Auxerre. But from the engraving in Rupin it is not clear whether the Auxerre censer ever had any bosses, which are such a marked feature on the lowest tier of the Barnham example. Though these look as if they might be leopards' faces, they are seen on a close examination not to be so in fact, as they are only foliated decorations. Though such decorations do not appear on the censer from Auxerre, they are seen on an example figured by Rupin at p. 535 from the museum at Nuremberg, also ascribed to the thirteenth century. There they are used at intervals to relieve the flat running pattern exactly as in the Barnham example, but the bosses at Nuremberg appear at first sight to show a bird pluming itself—though Rupin calls them '*des dragons estampés*', and as he has probably seen the original, this description must be accepted as correct.

*A newly discovered Souterrain near Ballineen,
County Cork, Irish Free State*

By Vice-Admiral BOYLE SOMERVILLE, C.M.G., F.S.A.
Local Secretary for the Irish Free State

THE village of Ballineen is on the railway-line, 9 miles west of Bandon, or 25 miles westward from the city of Cork. Three-quarters of a mile southward from Ballineen, on a farm named Curraghcrowly West, a remarkable Souterrain was discovered in April 1929. See 6-in. Ordnance Map, Cork, 109. The geographical position is Lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 23''$ N.; Long. $8^{\circ} 57' 17''$ W. IRELAND, 1 in. Sheet 194.

A farmer (the owner of the farm, Mr. J. Carey), while ploughing one of his fields, struck with the plough-share a largish field-stone at a depth of about 1 ft. below the surface of the ground. On removing the stone, he found that it was lying over the top of an oval-shaped hole, about 6 in. in diameter, obviously of artificial construction, as it was framed round by stones; and, indeed, it proved later to be the mouth of a funnel, or air-shaft, descending for about 5 ft. into the ground. Digging down, following the line given by this shaft, at a depth of about 3 ft. below the surface Mr. Carey came to the top of the bed-rock underlying the soil. This rock is carboniferous slate, the layers of which are tilted perpendicularly, and have a nearly due east-west strike.

He discovered that the rock had been cut down on the line of the strike, so that there was a flat, nearly perpendicular face to the southward, and, a little lower down, an excavation had been made into this face at right-angles to it, namely nearly due north, and the orifice filled in with a rude dry-walling. The top of this walling lay at 5 ft. below the surface of the land, and its foot at $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below it. On taking down the stones of which it was composed, it was found that they had closed the south end of a long chamber, shaped like a tunnel, extending to the northward (see Plan, *k*). The air-shaft that he had followed down was constructed in the eastern side of this walling, and was partly grooved into the rock, and partly built round with the stones.

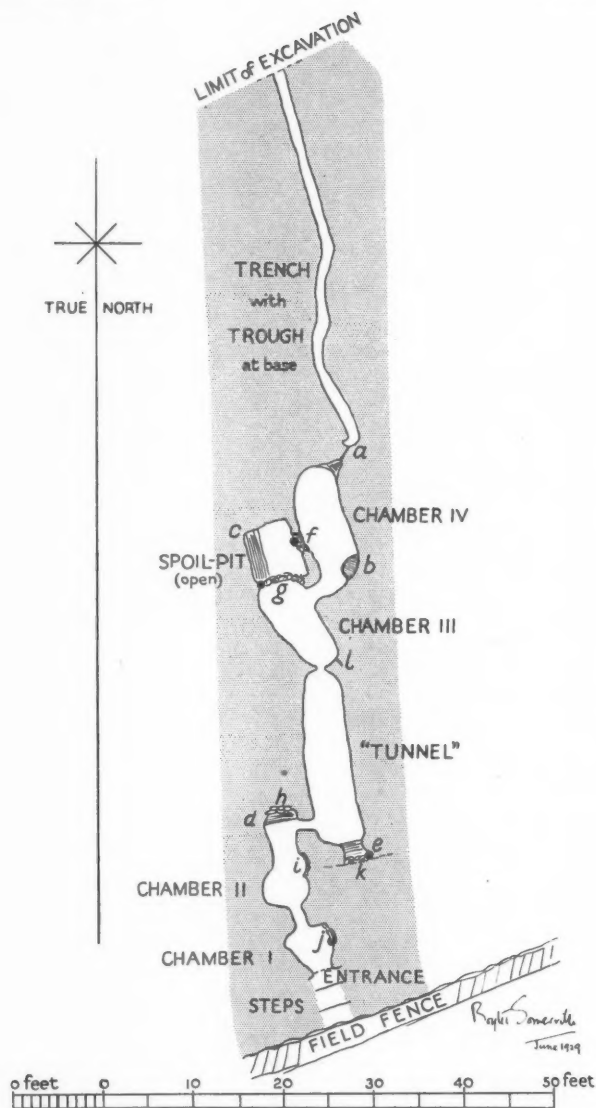
The 'tunnel' proved to be a chamber, entirely hewn in the rock (which is of a somewhat soft, shaley nature), 22 ft. long, 5 to 6 ft. wide, and having an average height of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Close

st
e-
ed
ed
ne
W.

h-
sh
ne
ag
r,
py
el,
ag
ut
d-
ne
ue

ne
ce
ad
ue
ne
ad
ch
th
ne
ed
ad
th

ne
g,
se



Plan of Souterrain, Ballineen, co. Cork.

a, Hole, 8 in. in diameter, connecting Chamber IV with trench; *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, low platforms, cut from rock, above floor; *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, orifices in rock closed with dry-walling. The larger black spots at *f*, *g*, *j*, *k*, are positions of ventilating shafts from surface to chambers below; there are probably others at *h* and *i* not yet discovered; *k* is the point at which entrance to the Souterrain was made (1929) by following down the ventilating shaft discovered at this position; *l*, hole, 3 in. in diameter, 1 ft. 10 in. in length, bored into rock at a height of 3 ft. above floor, of unknown purpose. Note: the area between *i*, *k* and *j*, including the south side of the entrance and its steps is not yet fully excavated.

to its south end, on the western side, there is an opening or creepway leading into two further chambers (Chambers II and I).

This opening is at the floor level, and measures about 2 ft. each way; so that one has to lie on one's face to crawl through it. Chamber II is the first to be entered in this way from the 'tunnel', and is 9 ft. in length, lying on a line parallel with the 'tunnel'. At its southern end there is an opening leading into the north end of Chamber I.

At the south end of Chamber I is an orifice leading to the open air; and this was the original entrance to the whole Souterrain. It is very low, barely 2 ft. high, and the Chamber within is only a few inches higher, with a sloping floor $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, leading to the creepway into Chamber II. This creepway is in the form of a narrow pipe, 18 in. in diameter and 2 ft. long, with a steep fall into Chamber II, below. This steep, constricted entrance to the Souterrain is obviously intended as a measure of defence against an intruding enemy, who, crawling in, as he must, head-foremost down the rock slope, would be completely at the mercy of any one within Chamber II.

In the north end of the 'tunnel' there is a narrow opening, placed a little above floor level, leading into a third chamber (Chamber III), and near the northern end of Chamber III there is a creepway leading into Chamber IV. Both of these openings are, like those connecting the other chambers, only just large enough to admit of an adult person of ordinary dimensions crawling through. The whole of these four chambers and the 'tunnel' are hewn out of the slate rock. They lie on an approximate north-south line, 56 ft. in length from end to end. The chambers are each about 5 ft. wide, and none is more than 4 ft. 6 in. in height. The floor in each case slopes down to the northward, more or less following the slope of the upper surface of the bed-rock and of the soil over it.

In the north-east corner of the northernmost chamber (Chamber IV) there is a kind of recess, like the mouth of a funnel. The floor slopes up to form its base; and the recess gradually narrows and terminates in a hole, 3 to 4 in. in diameter, bored into the rock for a distance of about 3 ft. At this point the Souterrain, as such, may be said to end, and a new kind of excavation begins outside it, still cut into the bed-rock, but no longer in the form of subterranean chambers.

The rock, that is to say, is cut down from the top in the form of an open, narrow trench, to a depth of about 9 ft. from the present land surface. At its mouth, this trench is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, but narrows slightly as it descends, and ends in a

flat-bottomed trough, with roughly perpendicular sides 18 in. wide, and the same in depth.

The south end of this trench and trough is at the point where the hole above referred to emerges from the northern end of Chamber IV. The bottom of the trough is on a level of about 2 ft. below the outer mouth of the hole, and is about the same distance above the general level of the floor of Chamber IV, within. From this point the trough extends to the northward for 40 ft., so far as at present exposed, thus making the entire ancient rock excavation of Souterrain and Trough about 100 ft. in length.

Harvesting operations last autumn, and the subsequent stormy winter have prevented further exploration, and it is not yet known how or where the Trough may terminate, as there is no indication whatever on the surface of its existence, nor, indeed, of any of the Souterrain. It is completely filled in with soil, and the whole 3-acre field under which both Souterrain and Trough lie is an even-surfaced plot of arable land, sloping gently down to the northward, and under plough for many years.

It is not possible yet to conjecture what was the use of the Trough; but it was certainly exposed to the air, for there are traces of smoke on its sides, and quantities of burnt earth, etc., were found at each of the three or four slight bends that occur in its line. It was not employed as a chimney, for there were no covering slabs of stone found overlying it, except three small ones, not continuously placed, near the south end.

VENTILATING SHAFTS AND SPOIL-PITS

In each chamber of the Souterrain there occurs either in one side or in the end a hole about 4 ft. square, filled in with rough dry-walling (such as that by which the Souterrain was originally entered, as described above); and at one side of each such piece of walling there is a ventilating shaft, partly framed by stones, and partly grooved in the rock. The tops of these shafts are all between 1 and 2 ft. below the present land surface; from which it must be supposed that there has been sufficient time since the Souterrain was occupied for this depth of soil to have accumulated over it (see Plan, *f, g, k, j*).

The built-up holes in the chambers, just referred to, are the orifices through which the spoil from the rock excavation of the Souterrain was ejected as the work went on.

This was ascertained in the following manner. The tops of the ventilating shafts of Chambers III and IV were within a few

feet of one another, and, on digging out the contents of the space between them, a square-shaped pit was discovered, cut down in the rock from the surface to the depth of the floors of the adjoining chambers, i. e. about 8 ft. The southern side of this pit was the exterior of the dry-wall at the end of Chamber III, and its eastern side was that of the dry-wall in the side of Chamber IV. The pit was completely filled with the spoil ejected from the excavation of the two chambers, consisting of largish chips of shaley slate. The soil all round the Souterrain wherever dug into, below a depth of a couple of feet from the surface, is full of similar chips. These are, no doubt, the spoil from the pits themselves, from the excavation of the trench to the northward, and from the space in front of the entrance to the southward, where the rock is cut down from the surface to the level of the entrance orifice in two or three rude steps. There must be a spoil-pit, or pits similar to the one between Chambers III and IV at the other places where dry-walling occurs, namely at the south end of the 'Tunnel', and on the east side of Chambers I and II, but search has not yet been made for these.

FINDS

When entered, the Souterrain was empty, except that in Chambers II and IV there was, in each case, one small isolated heap of earth and stones. These must have been left there by the last inhabitants, though it is difficult to say with what purpose. The two heaps could not have been formed naturally by gravitation from the soil above, because each heap was lying on the rock-floor of the chamber at a considerable distance from the entrance (particularly that in Chamber IV), and it would be impossible for these separate heaps to have arrived at the places where they were found except by human agency.

The heap in Chamber II was the larger, and contained 17 stones of various shapes and sizes; that in Chamber IV contained one stone only. There was also a single stone (not a rock-chip) found on the bottom of the spoil-pit, beneath some tons of spoil from the Souterrain, making 19 stones found up to the present in the whole excavation.

All of them are composed of a fine, hard sand- or grit-stone, common to the geological region, and named on the Survey maps as 'Coomhola grit'. This substance is found interbedded in large layers between those of the prevailing carboniferous slate of this part of county Cork.

All the stones found inside the Souterrain have been smoothed

by glaciation. Several are of considerable interest. Two of them, largish stones weighing about 20 lb., have on their faces and sides incised markings, certainly humanly made, but without any apparent meaning or pattern. They have been cut, apparently, with a metal tool, as they have a distinct V section. One of these incised stones, and two others, unincised (one large and one small), have been used as whetstones, perhaps for a metal tool. These three were from the heap in Chamber II, and a fourth whetstone, large and unincised, was the stone referred to as being discovered at the bottom of the spoil-pit between Chambers III and IV. All of these stones, both the incised and the whetstones, received the marks they bear after the glaciation of the stone.

Besides these stones with undoubted signs of human work upon them, there are several others which, though they greatly resemble artifacts, may eventually prove when examined by experts to have this appearance merely by chance. One thing is certain, namely, that they received the shapes they now have before glaciation. If they were shaped by chipping, fracture, &c., all trace of retouching and of bulbs of percussion have been smoothed away by glaciation. On the other hand it is conceivable that the material (grit-stone) of which they are composed is one not susceptible to shaping by means of striking, and that the desired form has been produced by friction, like the later forms of polished stone implements, or the shell-axes of the Pacific Islands. But again, if this be so, the stones have been glaciated after any such shaping.

It must be added that the owner of the property and discoverer of the Souterrain and its contents (Mr. Carey) preserves all of these stones jealously in his house, and whoever wishes to examine them must go there to do so.

OTHER FINDS

Besides these finds from within the Souterrain, Mr. Carey discovered, built into the fences of the adjoining fields, seven large stones of the same geological character as those above mentioned (glaciated grit-stone), all of which bear upon them marks of human industry. On six of them there are long series of deep notches, of different lengths, roughly parallel to each other and arranged in close succession, generally cut across the corners of the edges of the stone, but having no apparent meaning or design. They have a V section, and do not at all resemble ogham signs. One of these notched stones has also

been used as a whetstone, exactly like those found in the Souterrain.

The seventh of these stones has on it incised lines of a narrower form, not to be described as 'notches', and of no great depth, but still having a V section, as if cut with a metal tool of some description. These lines are on the face of the stone, and not across the edges, as in others. Except that some of the lines enclose roughly rectangular spaces, they have no apparent pattern.

Though these stones from the fences have all the appearance of antiquity, they have not, of course, the same interest as those discovered inside the Souterrain, 10 ft. below the surface, and untouched by human hands since its last occupation, whenever that may have been.

OTHER SOUTERRAINS OF THE REGION

Souterrains of a somewhat similar character, but much smaller in extent, are not uncommon in county Cork, but always occur inside the earth-and-stone rings, which surrounded the ancient dwelling-places of the country, of which the Gaelic name is 'lios' (pronounced 'liss'); such remains are scattered profusely throughout this region. The Ballineen Souterrain differs from these not only in size, but because there is not the smallest trace on the surface that it, or even its entrance, has ever been enclosed in a 'lios'. There is a 'lios' within a mile of the Souterrain having its enclosing wall still nearly intact, and if there had once been a circular protecting wall to the Souterrain described above, there seems no reason why it too should not still be visible. But the Ballineen Souterrain does not seem to be unique in this lack of external indication. In a book named *Sketches in Carbery*, published privately in 1876 by Dr. Daniel Donovan, there are descriptions of two Souterrains in the south-west of county Cork, which seem to have been quite similar in style and size to that at Ballineen, neither of which had a surrounding 'lios'. One of these is in the north-west angle of Sherkin, a large island fronting the harbour of Baltimore, and the other close to the town of Skibbereen; both being within 30 miles of Ballineen. Neither of these Souterrains is now open, and except for this report of Dr. Donovan's would be unknown.

It is hoped that with the return of Spring and of fine weather further exploration of the Ballineen Souterrain, and particularly of the Trough extending from it, may be made. Until this is done, and the finds from within it have been examined by an

expert, it is impossible to suggest with any assurance a date for its construction, but from the manner in which the rock has been excavated, as well as from the occurrence of the whetstones and incised stones from within it, it may probably be considered to belong to a Metal age. Possibly it and the others may have been hiding-holes from such enemies as the invading Northmen of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries of our era.

Notes

A La Tène Weight from Winchester.—Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A., sends the following:—The object here figured is a flat cheese-shaped lump of cast bronze found some two years ago in Star Lane, near the High Street, Winchester, when house foundations were being dug out. It measures 1.76 in. in greatest diameter, 0.55 in. in thickness, and weighs 202.554 grammes. It is shown in section in figure 1c. It is preserved in Winchester Museum, and was sent to me for identification and description by the Honorary Curators, Mrs. E. E. Wilde and our Fellow Mr. C. F. Fox. On each of the flattened faces is a scroll-and-cross design; the hollows which define the outline of this design are filled with red enamel, now in places missing. In addition, a series of rings-and-dots is incised on salient points, forming a symmetrical pattern. The ornament is thus built up of three separate elements. The hollows defining the ornament are very irregular. They were clearly part of the casting, and thus must have been present in a positive form in the mould. No attempt seems to have been made to work over the rough casting with the chisel before applying the enamel; thus when in the finishing process the surface was filed down and polished, the ornament was but a blurred image of what the original designer intended. At one point, on one face, is a rough patch, slightly rising above the general level, which may be the remains of the 'jet'. Figures 1a and b show the two faces as they are; figure 2 attempts by a careful collation of the details of each to present the pure design.¹

Many objects of this form exist, and are known from the numbers and letters incised on them, and from their regular volumetric sequence conforming to known standards, to have been made and used as weights. No other purpose for the Winchester object seems probable. An ornamented weight is, however, unusual. The ornament cannot be regarded as implying the special importance of this weight—that of a 'treasury' standard, for example—because it is so carelessly finished; and if I am correct in supposing the design to have been present in the mould, a number of them are or were probably in existence.

Assuming it to be a weight, what is its date? The ornament is unusual, but can hardly be other than La Tène; the presence of red enamel (applied *champlevé*) suggests a possible date-range of some 250 years (200 B.C. to A.D. 50). The design is severe; either undeveloped (early) or formalized (late). The ring-and-dot pattern, though it occurs freely in the Hallstatt and La Tène phases of the early Iron Age,² is not usually associated with fine works in enamelled bronze; I should regard its presence here as

¹ These drawings were kindly prepared for me by Mr. W. F. Grimes, B.A., Assistant Keeper of Archaeology, National Museum of Wales.

² Cf. *Antiq. Journ.*, iv, 221.

strengthening the argument for an early rather than a late date in the British red-enamel period.

The object, then, is to be regarded as a standard of weight of the Celts of South Britain of the second century B.C. ; but this conclusion provides

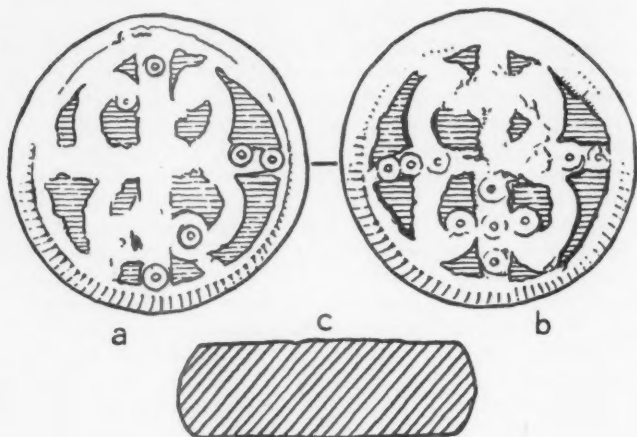


FIG. 1. La Tène weight from Winchester ($\frac{1}{2}$)

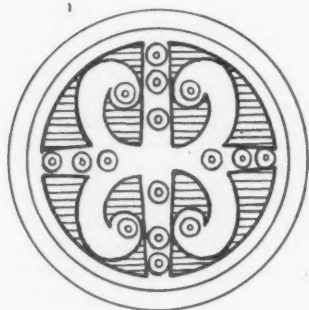


FIG. 2. Reconstruction of design ($\frac{1}{2}$)

us with a new difficulty. Its weight, 202.5 grammes, is at variance with the standards of the period as expressed in currency bars and convincingly worked out by our Fellow Mr. Reginald Smith.¹ It is somewhat heavier than a half of the unit, but it is not as much as three-quarters thereof. It closely approximates to two-thirds, but this does not appear from Mr. Smith's data to have been a denomination then in use.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 1914-15, xxvii, 69 ff. See also xx, 184 ff., and xxii, 342.

<i>Denomination.¹</i>	<i>Grains.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>	<i>Avoirdupois.</i>
Half-unit	2,385	154.8	5½ oz.
Winchester weight	3,118.5	202.554	7¼ oz.
Two-thirds unit	3,180	206.46	7½ oz.
Unit	4,770	309.7	11 oz.

Our weight, again, does not fit in with the Roman Standard (unit, the *As* of 5,050 grains) as do, for example, several cheese-shaped weights found at Melandra Castle, Glossop.²

The possibility that the weight is of the sixth-seventh century A.D., may be considered. On this assumption the ornament is an example of the known survival into the Dark Ages in Britain of La Tène art-forms and technique in enamel. But this view must, I think, be rejected on stylistic grounds. Moreover, though the weight closely approximates to the value of 65 Anglo-Saxon units of 3.1 grammes³ (48 grains Troy), i.e. 201.5 grammes, the unit involved is so small that only complete correlation would appear to be significant.

I thus leave the problem to students of measures and currency, contenting myself with drawing attention to an interesting find.

Recent Finds of Roman Remains in Hertfordshire.—Mr. A. Whitford Anderson, Local Secretary, reports that during excavations for a new bunker on Sandy Lodge Golf Course, in the parishes of Watford and Rickmansworth, a large number of pottery sherds of Roman date have been unearthed. The site lies about 240 ft. above the Ordnance datum and slopes down to the river Colne at Hamper Mills about a quarter of a mile away. The subsoil is clean white sand covered with soil to a depth of from eighteen inches to two feet. The site, previous to 1909, was plough land, and the pottery has been broken up and distributed all over the fields: no site of any Roman building has come to light. In 1909 a Roman amphora was found, but, unfortunately, has since been broken. The present finds consist of the major portions of a mortar of thick white ware and the lip of a mortar of similar ware, and also one complete handle of a pitcher. Many fragments of thin white ware, chiefly the lips of vessels, have been dug up. The only piece of red glazed ware is the base of a saucer with foot-stand about ½ in. high, triangular in section; there appears to be a maker's stamp on the internal surface but it is not legible. A number of sherds of black ware, both fine and coarse, have been found; they are principally portions of lips and flat bottoms of vessels. Fragments of Roman bricks and flanged tiles of red ware have been turned up.

Roman Remains at Keynsham.—Dr. A. Bulleid, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Somerset, sends the following:—As the buildings of Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons' factory gradually extend at Keynsham, Somerset, the excavations are continually producing fresh evidence of Roman occupation. Although no foundations of dwelling walls have come to light recently, the discovery

¹ *Op. cit.*, xxvii, 71.

² Melandra Castle, 1906 Report, 103 f.

³ Reginald Smith, *Antiq. Journ.*, iii, 1923, 122 ff.

of pottery and small objects for the Somerdale Museum are of frequent occurrence. Among the latest finds the following may be mentioned:—41 coins of various denominations (not yet examined), fragments of Samian dating from about A.D. 80 to 200, 7 bronze fibulae (2 only complete, 1 tin-plated), 4 bronze pins about 4 in. in length and a fragment of another, 2 bronze seal-boxes, 2 bronze penannular brooches, 2 small bronze rings, 1 bronze harness stud, 1 bronze needle $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 bronze disc brooch and another bronze disc, 1 stylus, and fragments of glass and coarse pottery. A well recently discovered has so far produced nothing of interest, as the lower part is too narrow for a man to work in.

The Roman Fort at Kanovium.—Mr. P. K. Baillie Reynolds, F.S.A., reports:—A further season's work on the site of the Roman fort of Kanovium (Caerhun, near Conway) was undertaken in the summer of 1929. Attention was devoted to the south intervallum and to the area outside the south rampart. Immediately inside the south rampart a well of the first century was found, which had been filled up in the early second century. In the filling was a pointed oak stake 6 ft. 3 in. long. A hearth of the same period was found in a similar situation: this had been used for the baking of clay sling-bolts, between thirty and forty of which were found in the ashes. Outside the rampart traces of civilian habitation were found. In addition to four smaller sites, two large pit-dwellings were discovered, one of which had a cottage of the seventeenth century superimposed on it. The other was over 1,000 sq. ft. in extent, and it had at one time been the intention to enclose it with an annexe fortified with a ditch and rampart. The rampart had only been begun, and the ditch had not been completed, but had been filled up again in its unfinished state. Pottery on these sites ranged from Domitian to Antoninus Pius, after which period the dwellings were filled in, probably at the time when the fort itself was finally abandoned.

Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Kettering.—Major C. A. Markham, F.S.A., Local Secretary, sends the following note:—The excavation of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Kettering, which was undertaken in March 1929, was a continuation of digging close to the same spot in March 1903. An account of this was communicated to this Society by Mr. J. A. Gotch, on 11 June 1903. I therefore desire, as another Local Secretary, to add a few words on the recent exploration.

The site of this was immediately to the north-west and adjoining the part previously worked, close to the Stamford Road in Kettering.

On the former occasion the owner of this property was not willing that it should be investigated, but the present owner gave permission for this excavation. This was reported to the Architectural and Archaeological Society for the Archdeacons of Northampton and Oakham, who appointed a committee, raised subscriptions, and began work. Two excellent workmen were obtained, and the results were very encouraging.

Four graves were found, lying east and west, each containing fragments of skeletons, which lay in shallow trenches, with the faces upwards; the trenches were formed of rough limestone, some of which showed

traces of fire. There were no coffin lids of any kind, but above each grave there was a heap of stones and earth as a mound.

In various parts of the garden some sixteen urns were found, three of these being perfect, or nearly so, the others much broken. Each of these urns contained numbers of small bones at the bottom, only a few of which showed any signs of burning, and above these the urns were filled with



Anglo-Saxon urn from Kettering

earth locally known as 'rammel'. A few small bronze ornaments were also found.

The ornamentation of these urns appears to me to be very good, and I am enabled to illustrate the smallest and most beautiful of these. This has beneath the neck a band of marks, like small snakes, below which are two lines enclosing circles and squares, each bearing a cross, and below again is a projecting rope moulding formed of sloping and vertical lines. In the angles of this is a number of squares with rounded corners, and each bearing a cross. The urn is $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. high and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. across the body.

Discovery of Domestic Wall-painting at Higham, Suffolk.—The Rev. G. Montagu Benton, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Essex, sends the following note:—During February last extensive remains of painted wall decoration were brought to light in a room at Barhams Manor House, Higham, near Colchester, a timber-framed and plastered building dating from the sixteenth century. The painting covers both the oaken studs and daub of which the walls are built, and the main design, which is apparently derived from wooden panelling, consists of interlaced octagons painted in

black on a white ground. The squares (outside measurement 11 in.) thus formed are filled alternately with a seeded fruit, resembling and probably intended for a pomegranate, and a marigold-like flower; these are light and dark red in colour, with the addition, in the first device, of a greyish-yellow. In both cases there are traces of green foliage in the angles. The compartments surrounding the squares are filled with a leaf pattern in black. There is in addition a narrow frieze in red on a white ground, composed of a series of slanting dashes between single lines. The painting, which dates from c. 1600, though partly hidden by a seventeenth-century oak panelled dado, appears to have covered the entire walls. Rectangular panelling is a fairly common motive in domestic wall-painting in the eastern counties, but the present design is unusual, and does not seem to have been previously recorded.

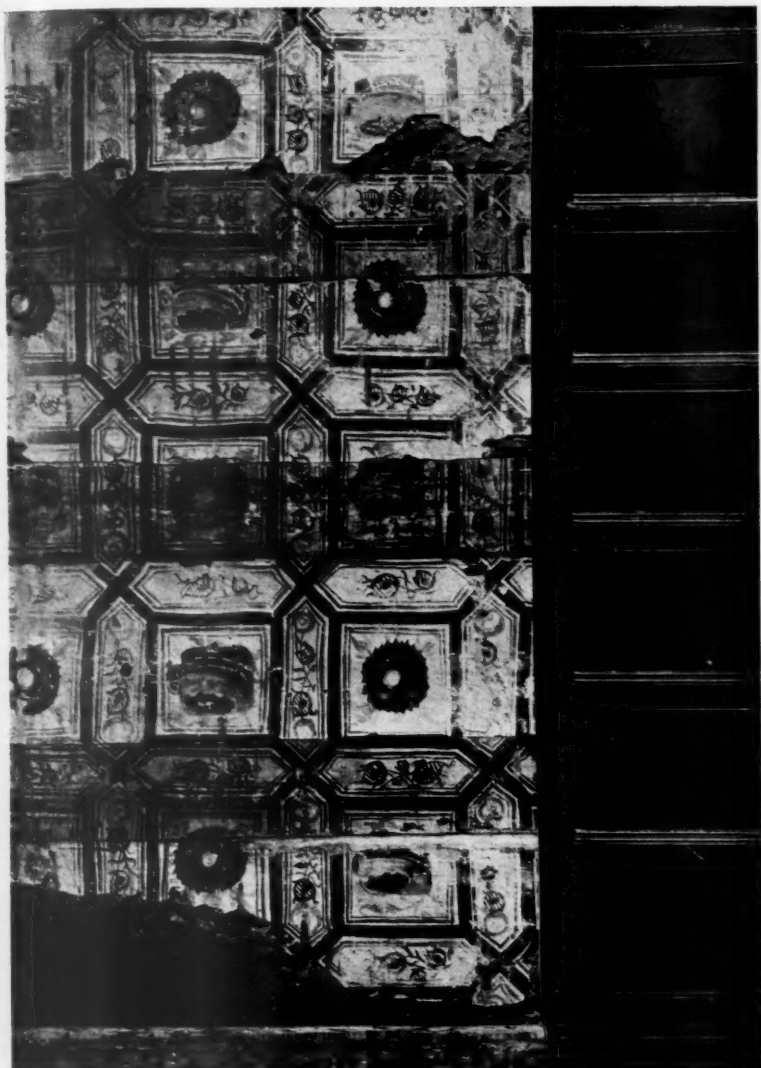
The illustration (pl. xxvi) is from a photograph kindly taken by Mr. T. Sanderson Furniss, of Higham House, the owner of the property, to whom the discovery is due.

Medieval Jug from Pulborough, Sussex.—Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., Local Secretary, sends the following:—The medieval pottery jug and pot, illustrated on pl. xxvii, were dug up at Pulborough, Sussex, in December 1925. A cottage now known as 'Laurel Cottage' was being built on the north side of the London Road (Stane Street), situated about half-way between the Six Bells Inn and the railway bridge at Pigeon's Gate. The jug and pot were found in excavating at the margin of the front garden adjoining the road. The latter is a small bottle-shaped vessel of light red pottery 5½ in. in height, which had not had a handle; it was found inverted in the mouth of the jug as a stopper.

The jug, which is balloon shaped, measures 12½ in. in height, and the diameter at the largest part is about 8 in. It is of a light buff colour, and the clay from which it was made appears to be of a fine quality; the whole of the vessel is glazed with a thin light green glaze except for about 1½ in. from the base upwards, which is ornamented by a series of fifty upright depressions running round it. There is also a piece of applied material on the front of the jug upon which is impressed a roughly formed flat flower and a narrow ribbed band. The handle is plain except that it has some slashes on it perpendicularly. On the body there are twenty raised stripes, coloured a light brown apparently under the green glaze. The special point of interest is the spout, which is unfortunately broken and imperfect, formed of a well-moulded mask of a human face with sharp features and beardless.

I do not think that the jug can be of local manufacture, nothing of the sort having been reported from the parish, but, on the other hand, bricks have been and still are made there which in appearance are similar to the stopper. Moreover, a small piece of land on the north side of the Lower Street in Pulborough, now used as a playground for the school, is known as 'Pot Common', and I have found 'Pot Street', in Pulborough, mentioned in a seventeenth-century will.

I am disposed to place the objects in the latter part of the fourteenth



Wall-painting at Barhams Manor House, Higham, Essex



Medieval jug from Pulborough, Sussex ($\frac{1}{4}$)

century, and I assume that, as one vessel was found practically in the other, they are of about the same date, though of different material.

Excavations at Kharkov.—Professor A. S. Fedorovski of Kharkov writes that he has been investigating the well-known fortified site called Donetskoe Gorodishche, on the river Uda, 7 km. from Kharkov. It appears that the fortifications are only the citadel of a settlement about a mile long and two-thirds as broad. This makes it possible to identify it with the town Donets, famous in Russian history as the place to which Igor fled after his defeat by the Polovtsy in 1135, the subject of the most ancient poem in Russian literature. The finds were typical of pre-Mongolian Russia of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the few things of artistic interest being similar to what has been found at Kiev and Chernigov, but it is interesting to notice decided nomad influence on this eastern outpost of Russian life. A curious point was the presence of belemnites which had been scraped no doubt to furnish a powder which the Ukrainians still use as a styptic.

Congress of the History of Science and Technology.—The Second International Congress of the History of Science and Technology is announced to take place in London in July 1931. It is the particular desire of the President of the Congress that its work should be linked with that of the general historian. The head-quarters are at the Science Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7, and further particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Mr. H. W. Dickinson.

Archaeological Expeditions in Palestine.—A schedule of facilities granted to archaeological expeditions in Palestine was brought into force on 1 April last. The concessions will be granted to all archaeological expeditions in possession of a valid licence to excavate in Palestine, but as a preliminary it will be necessary for the holder of a licence to produce a statement by the Director of Antiquities that the expedition has been approved by the High Commissioner for exemption and other privileges. The following is a brief summary of the provisions of the schedule:—

1. *Customs.* Should the holder of a licence desire to export his share of the antiquities found, he should apply to the Department of Antiquities for a permit to export free of duty.

Import Customs duty on instruments, scientific appliances, camp and household equipment, and apparatus for the use of the expedition will be remitted on application to the Director of Customs, Excise, and Trade, accompanied by the necessary documents.

2. *Railways.* Reduction of fares will be granted on certain conditions to all members of the personnel of an expedition, and a half-fare reduction on third class fares will be given to skilled labourers engaged in Palestine or Egypt for purposes of excavation in Palestine. Reduction of freight will also be granted in respect of antiquities discovered in the course of the excavation and in respect of archaeological equipment.

3. *Immigration.* The normal procedure will be simplified to enable

expeditions to obtain visas for all members and for such labourers as cannot be engaged in Palestine.

*Recent Discoveries in Italy.*¹—Dr. T. Ashby, F.S.A., sends the following report:—

In Rome considerable demolitions have been carried out in the neighbourhood of the Capitol, with a view to rendering the Tarpeian rock visible, and also to the improvement of traffic conditions in what is now the centre of the modern city.² An interesting Roman house of the *insula* type came to light³ (four or five stories high, with external balconies like those at Ostia, and with a later portico in front of the first story, forming a courtyard) behind the church of Sta. Rita, under the west side of the huge monument to Victor Emmanuel II; while below the Tarpeian rock numerous walls in imperial brickwork have been found, and later structures in which blocks from the city wall of the fourth century B.C. were used.

The discoveries in the Forum of Trajan have been dealt with in the daily press, by Ricci in a special publication,⁴ and by Lugli in an article in *Dedalo*,⁵ in which he maintains that the brick buildings which go up the side of the Quirinal, and form a unique group of structures, belonged to the imperial *fiscus*.⁶

The group of four republican temples found in the Largo Argentina is described by Marchetti Longhi.⁷ The third temple (C) is perhaps attributable to the fourth or third century B.C., while the others are later. The whole group was restored in brickwork, probably in the time of Domitian, and both of those already known underwent considerable transformation. A colossal head in marble has been found between the second and third temples.

Excavations on the Palatine have brought to light a large peristyle (some 60 by 52 yds.) in the garden to the north of the Villa Mills. It is on the same axis as the western entrance to the Domus Augustiana,⁸ as reconstructed by Domitian and as the peristyle which forms the centre of the state apartments (triclinium, basilica, etc.), so that this must be treated as the main axis of the first two sections of the palace; and it is further remarkable that the two peristyles are identical in size and in the decoration of the niches of the *impluvium* (if so large a central tank can be called by that name). The Villa Mills itself has been demolished, and ancient walls brought to light.⁹

¹ For further details see my reports in *Times Literary Supplement* and in *The Year's Work in Classical Studies* (referred to as *Y.W.*).

² See Giovannoni in *Capitolium*, v (1929), 593 sqq.; *Architettura ed Arti Decorative*, ix (1929), 49 sqq.

³ Its existence was already known: see *Beschreibung der Stadt Rom*, iii, 1, 34.

⁴ *Il Mercato di Traiano*, Rome, 1929.

⁵ *Dedalo*, x, 527.

⁶ *Frag. Vat.* 134: 'arcarii Caesariani, qui in foro Traiani habent stationes'.

⁷ *L'Area Sacra ed i templi repubblicani del Largo Argentina*, Rome (1929): cf. an article by Lugli in *Vie d'Italia*, August 1929.

⁸ Platner and Ashby, *Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome*, s. v.

⁹ Bartoli in *Not. Scavi*, 1929, 3-29.

Excavations on the Isola Sacra, between the two mouths of the Tiber, have brought to light some tombs which formed part of an extensive necropolis flanking the road (or roads) from Porto to Ostia. The few that came to light were intact, having been protected by a large mass of fragments of dolia and amphorae, the site having been used as a rubbish heap when the tombs had become full. They belong to the middle of the second century A. D., and are columbaria, but were used for burials throughout the third century. One of them has a well-preserved vault, decorated in painted stucco, with mythological and Bacchic scenes, but the rest are preserved only to the summit of their walls. The origin of the island is due in all probability to the harbour works of Claudius rather than to those of Trajan (as Calza thinks), which were not begun till A. D. 104.¹ But its name,² which in the classical period only occurs in Procopius,³ and does not recur in the Middle Ages, still remains a mystery.

At Ostia itself a fine set of *thermae* has been excavated; they are of monumental character, and present various architectural peculiarities—notably in two or three rooms facing south, which are lighted by large bow windows. These have columns supporting arches, and the intervals between them must, it would seem, have been glazed or otherwise closed, as the rooms are heated by hypocausts.

The building which I discovered not far from the Via Tiburtina over twenty years ago, and believed to be a nymphaeum,⁴ has recently been excavated, and has turned out to be an exceptionally interesting underground shrine. The long entrance passage was guarded by a large marble relief of Hercules with his club, unfortunately much mutilated. The building would appear to belong to the time of Hadrian, and the dome is entirely covered with white mosaic, the earliest instance so far known.

A careful study by Lugli⁵ (with plans by Gismondi) has shown that a part of the site of Hadrian's villa had been occupied by a smaller building as early as the beginning of the first century B. C., which was altered and enlarged in the second half of the century, and again in the Augustan period. One of its projecting pavilions was blocked up when Hadrian built the so-called *hospitium*; while the cryptoporticus close to it belonged to the villa also, and one arm of it contains what is claimed (and rightly) as the earliest ceiling mosaic that has come down to us. Numerous other traces, including some mosaic pavements, can be recognized in the extreme north-east portion of the villa, overlooking the 'vale of Tempe'.

At Nemi one of the ships has already been completely exposed to view. It is of considerable interest, though it cannot be taken as a typical example of ancient shipbuilding; but the objects discovered were, in the main, duplicates of the bronzes already found in 1895. Much damage

¹ Calza in *Not. Scavi*, 1928, 133-75.

² Cf. *C. I. L.*, xiv, 85, where Claudius claims that *fossis ductis a Tiberi operis portus caussa emissisque in mare urbem inundationis periculo liberavit*. That Pliny does not, and indeed cannot, refer to Trajan's harbour in the *Panegyric* (which was written in A. D. 100) had already been pointed out by Dessau (*ibid.*, p. 6, n. 5).

³ *B. G.*, i, 26.

⁴ *P. B. S. R.*, iii, 104.

⁵ *Bull. Com.*, lv (1927), 139-204.

was done by Fusconi in 1827, and his detailed reports, giving the measurements of the timber which he removed, are to be found in the official records of the Cardinal Chamberlain of the period.¹

At Praeneste Marucchi² has subjected the ancient sun-clock, which he discovered in 1885 on the front of the cathedral, to further investigation, and has found out that there are four grooves in all, two showing the third hour and two the ninth, in June and in winter respectively. There is little doubt that we have here the building mentioned by Ovid,³ and it is further to be noticed that an inscription mentioning a *Iunonarium* was found close by,⁴ so that this was, in all probability, the name of this building.

Excavations carried on in the remains of a large thermal establishment of the second century A.D. at Aquileia showed that it was not of the normal plan, but were chiefly important for the discovery of numerous small fragments of wall mosaics, in which use was made of sea shells and small twisted rods of coloured glass. The favourite ground colour was a vivid blue. Wall mosaics of classical times are not common; and to the list given by Brusin⁵ I may add a small fragment in a republican house, destroyed to make way for the Horrea Agrippiana on the north side of the Palatine.⁶

At Cortona the second of the two large chamber tombs, respectively known as the Primo⁷ and Secondo Melone del Sodo, has been excavated. It was found to have been in use from the sixth to the third century B.C., and is interesting for the use of the false arch for the roofing of its various chambers, though a true keystone was dropped in when the projecting slabs on each side came near enough to allow of this being done.⁸

The terra-cotta decorations of the temple at Orvieto⁹ found in 1920-3 are described by Pernier.¹⁰ They include fragments of pedimental statues, antefixae, and slabs which decorated the trabeation. The excavations will be completed in the near future, when the site has been acquired by the state; and it will then be possible to give an exhaustive account as the result of the examination of the other fragments found in 1828 and 1873.

A small Roman villa at Bolsena is noticeable for its simple and regular plan; a water-cistern and a tomb, both subterranean, have been added, and the whole appears to belong to the end of the republic. A bronze statuette of a hero or athlete is probably an eclectic work of the second century A.D.¹¹

At Fregene, which was known as Maccarese until the ancient name was revived a few years ago, the remains of a bathing establishment of

¹ Rome, *Archivio di Stato, Atti del Camerlengato*, Tit. iv, fasc. 609.

² *Not. Scavi*, 1928, 175-80; cf. *Ann. d. Inst.*, 1885, 286 sqq.

³ *Fasti*, vi, 59 sqq. (Juno is speaking) inspicere Tibur et Praenestinae moenia sacra deae: Iunonale leges tempus.

⁴ *C. I. L.*, xiv, 2867.

⁵ *Not. Scavi*, 1929, 132.

⁶ Platner and Ashby, *op. cit.*, s. v.

⁷ For the first see Pernier in *Mon. Linc.*, xxx (1925).

⁸ Minto in *Not. Scavi*, 1929, 158-67.

⁹ *T. W.* 1925-6, 120.

¹⁰ *Not. Scavi*, 1929, 235-43.

¹¹ Romanelli in *Not. Scavi*, 1929, 244-56.

the middle of the first century after Christ, restored in the time of Hadrian, were brought to light a few years ago. There were some interesting remains of mosaic pavements.¹

At Saepinum an interesting inscription of the middle of the fourth century A.D. has come to light, from which it appears that the building hitherto thought to be a basilica is really a *tribunal columnatum*.²

At Teramo no less than four inscriptions mention the *thermae*, and their site has recently been identified by the discovery of a *piscina natatoria*.³

At the amphitheatre of Cassino an inscription has been found which once stood over one of the entrances. It simply bears the name of the woman who constructed it, *Ummidia C(ai) f(ilia) Quadratilla Asconia Secunda*; whereas another inscription, found in 1757, runs thus: *Ummidia C(ai) f(ilia) Quadratilla amphitheatrum et templum Casinatibus sua pecunia fecit*.⁴ Pliny the younger⁵ tells us that she 'habebat pantomimos, fovebatque effusius, quam principi feminae convenit'.

A mountain road leading to the Lago di Matese, some 4,000 feet above sea-level, and probably connected with the great *tratturo* from Boiano (*Bovianum vetus*) to Sepino (*Saepium*), undoubtedly goes back to Roman days, as do these highways for the seasonal movements of flocks and herds.⁷ The terraces on Monte Cila, above Piedimonte d'Alife, attributable to the seventh-sixth century B.C., have already been described.⁸ In an olive-yard on the lower slopes of the hill a bronze statuette was found, representing a youth holding a bronze belt as the emblem of his victory in a foot-race.⁹

Two more¹⁰ fortified pre-Roman enceintes in Samnium have been studied and described by Maiuri (one of them had already been identified as the pre-Roman Telesia), and a view of a remarkably fine Roman bridge connecting the two is now published for the first time.¹¹

A number of *villae rusticae* has been excavated in the environs of Pompeii, but they present no outstanding features of interest.¹²

The seventeenth volume of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri* contains a fragment of the *Aïria* of Callimachus, in which it is stated that all the Greek cities of Sicily were in the habit of commemorating their foundation in a ritual banquet, at which the *oikwrai* were called upon by name. The founders of Messina are mentioned, though the city itself is not spoken of by name;¹³ and it is a curious coincidence that the earliest relics which have

¹ Lugli in *Not. Scavi*, 1929, 168-72.

² Maiuri in *Not. Scavi*, 1929, 213-19.

³ Savini, *ibid.*, 223-9.

⁴ *C. I. L.*, x, 5183.

⁵ *Epist.*, vii, 24.

⁶ Maiuri in *Not. Scavi*, 1929, 29, 30.

⁷ Maiuri in *Not. Scavi*, 1929, 33-5: cf. *C. I. L.* ix. 2438.

⁸ *Y. W.* 1927-8, 124.

⁹ Maiuri, *loc. cit.*, 35.

¹⁰ Cf. *Y. W.*; *Not. Scavi*, 1926, 244 *sqq.*; 1928, 450 *sqq.*

¹¹ *Id. ibid.*, 1929, 207-13.

¹² Della Corte in *Not. Scavi*, 1929, 178-203.

¹³ Cf. De Sanctis in *Atti R. Accad. Sc. Torino*, lxiii (1927-8), 112 *sqq.*

come to light on the site of the city should have only just been found, in the shape of some small proto-Corinthian vases (seventh-sixth century B. C.) which had been offered as votive objects at a small shrine (which was not itself found) close to the water's edge.

No traces of the archaic cemeteries of the city have ever been found; and the exploration of the necropoleis of later periods has been casual, only that of a hundred tombs of the Roman period having been properly described. A few isolated tombs of earlier date (with sarcophagi from Lipari) have been more recently found, while a pagan sarcophagus of the fourth century, with Leda and the swan (probably brought by sea from Rome), found in the centre of the modern town, had had its ends redecorated in the eleventh century with medieval sculpture.¹

The site of the ancient Mylae, a frontier fortress of the Messenians against Himera, is one of great natural strength, and it was often of importance in ancient times as a naval base; but no traces of antiquity are now to be seen there.² It is the port from which the Lipari islands are most easily reached: and Orsi gives an account of archaeological explorations undertaken there in 1928, with the object (which was not attained) of finding the archaic necropolis. Tombs of the late-Hellenistic and Roman period had already been found, and others were excavated. Sarcophagi of local stone were used; they were in four pieces, not including the lid, and were thus more easily exported. Under one of them the remains of a hut of the prehistoric period were found. There are also some subterranean tombs of the Roman period.

No traces of the ancient city remain, as it has been obliterated by medieval and modern constructions; but it cannot have been very large. The castle occupies the site of the acropolis, and the massive bastions, which date from the time of Charles V, were strengthened after 1544, when the place was sacked by Cheiredin-Barbarossa, who carried off no less than 8,000 slaves. Remains of the wall of the fifth-fourth century B. C. (no less than twenty-four courses, giving a total height of 45 ft.) are incorporated in the medieval fortifications.³

The discovery on one of the smaller islands of the Lipari group, that of Salina, the ancient Didymae, of inscriptions in honour of Augustus and Tiberius, may, Orsi thinks, indicate that grants of land were made by the former to his discharged soldiers and sailors on this fertile little island.

The ruin known as the temple of Diana, on the rocky promontory above the town of Cefalù, has recently been the object of careful study; and it seems probable that it was a sanctuary erected in the sixth or fifth century B. C. in honour of the deity of a sacred spring, which rises in a natural cavity in the rock close by. This cavity was roofed over in the ninth-eighth century B. C., as fragments of pottery show, with slabs of stone supported by a rough central pillar of the same material.⁴

¹ Orsi in *Not. Scavi*, 1929, 38-58.

² Orsi in *Not. Scavi*, 1929, 59-61.

³ *Ibid.*, 61-101: cf. G. Libertini, *Le isole Eolie*, Florence, 1921.

⁴ Marconi in *Not. Scavi*, 1929, 273-95.

The temple of Athena at Himera is being cleared of medieval and modern accretions, and, while it is not preserved to any very great height, the podium, with the lower part of the columns, is still entire.

Interesting discoveries have been made in the theatre at Segesta, where the stage has been carefully studied. The date of the building is not earlier than the third century B. C., and it underwent some alterations in the Roman period. The choice of the site, so unlike that of other ancient theatres, may be due to the presence there of a sacred grotto, which was expressly left accessible when the theatre was built, and which contains pottery as early as 800 B. C.¹

Important information has been obtained in regard to the prehistoric antiquities of the district of Agrigentum, the modern Agrigento (no longer known as Girgenti): a hut of the first Sikel period came to light near the south-east angle of the temple of the Olympian Zeus, and a cremation tomb cut in the rock ('tomba a forno') was found on the southern slopes of the citadel; while a Sikel village, with traces of habitation in the Greek period, has been discovered near Ravanusa, about twelve miles from the coast. The antiquities of the city in general are dealt with in a well-illustrated volume, recently published in Florence, by Pirro Marconi, the director of the Palermo museum; while excavations on special sites, which have of recent years been financed by Captain Alexander Hardcastle, are described in a series of articles in a new publication, the *Rivista del R. Istituto di Archeologia e Storia d'Arte*. Thus, it has been found that the *telamones* in the great temple of the Olympian Zeus have fallen in such a position that they must have faced outwards; and the restoration proposed by Pace and Pierce² is, therefore, impossible.

At Fonni, the highest village in Sardinia, nearly 3,000 ft. above sea-level, an inscription with a dedication to Silvanus, tutelary deity of the *nemus Sorabensis*, has been found. The name is identical with that of the ancient port station of Sorabile, on the road from Carales (Cagliari) to Olbia (Terranova), some remains of which may still be seen at a place which has kept the name of Sorovile, about a mile and a half from Fonni. The dedication was made by *C. Ulpius Severus pro(curator) Aug(usti) praef(ectus) prov(inciae) S(ardiniae)*, who is otherwise unknown to us, but probably held office under Trajan or a little later.³

¹ Marconi in *Not. Scavi*, 1929, 295-318.

² *Mon. Lincei*, xxviii (1922), 173 sqq.

³ Taramelli in *Not. Scavi*, 1929, 319-23.

Reviews

The Cambridge Medieval History. Vol. vi. *Victory of the Papacy*. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xli + 1047. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1929. 50s.

The fifth volume of the *Cambridge Medieval History* was entitled *Contest of Empire and Papacy*. It covered, for the most part, the twelfth century, beginning with Hildebrand and ending with the death of the Emperor Henry VI. The underlying unity was thus provided by the drama of the great contest between the two world-powers. In the sixth volume the curtain rises on the victorious Papacy, represented by Innocent III, the cardinal deacon of thirty-seven years, who succeeded the nonagenarian Celestine III. The pontificate of Innocent III witnessed alike the culmination of the Papal power and the beginnings of its decline. Indeed, the century as a whole shows forth the full flowering of medieval civilization, but, as we watch, the bloom has already begun to fade. At the end of the volume we feel that we are just waiting for Dante to sum up medieval achievement in the *Divine Comedy*.

The political history comes first. Dr. E. F. Jacob, the new professor of medieval history at Manchester, begins with an admirable monograph on Innocent III. Mr. Austin Lane Poole follows with three chapters on Germany, which cover the period from the death of Henry VI to the interregnum after the death of Frederick II. Dr. Michelangelo Schipa, who is known for his researches into the life and writings of Alpharuchus of Salerno, provides us with a fascinating picture of Italy and Sicily under the second Frederick, Frederick-Roger, whom he claims as an Italian born, hailing him also as 'the greatest personality of the thirteenth century'. England, from Richard I to Henry III, is dealt with by Professors Powicke and Jacob in two instructive chapters. The character of Henry III as 'the artist king' is finely drawn by the latter. Professor Powicke writes on the reigns of Philip Augustus and Louis VII, while Professor Petit-Dutaillis, who is well known to English students, has a brilliant and moving chapter on St. Louis.

The account of the Scandinavian kingdoms until the end of the thirteenth century, by Dr. Halvdan Koht, professor of history at Oslo, is particularly valuable to English readers, and is an essential part of the story which this volume has to tell. Spain, as before, and as is fitting, falls to Dr. Rafael Altamira, who is now Judge in the permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague. The thirteenth chapter is devoted to Bohemia, Poland, and Hungary.

Twelve chapters follow, which are of absorbing interest. They deal with the real things in medieval civilization—commerce and industry, the towns, the ecclesiastical organization, the universities, political theory, doctrine, heresy, the mendicant orders, architecture, war, chivalry and legend. Professor Clapham has a masterly survey of commerce and industry, and he is followed by Professor Pirenne, who has no rival in his knowledge of the history of the growth of towns. Professor E. W.

Watson achieves a marvellous lucidity in his account of the development of ecclesiastical organization and its financial basis. The late Dean of Carlisle contributed the chapter on the universities, and Mr. W. H. V. Reade deals ably with political theory. Our Fellow Professor Hamilton Thompson astonishes us again by his versatility. He writes impressively on medieval doctrine, on military architecture, and on the art of war. Our Fellow the Dean of Norwich contributes in nine pages an interesting note on ecclesiastical architecture, surveying the whole of Europe from Scandinavia to Cyprus. Professor A. G. Little writes on the subject on which he is an acknowledged master—St. Francis and his Order, and on St. Dominic as well.

If I forbear to mention further names, it is not because the other chapters are inferior in interest. The volume as a whole can hold its own with any of its predecessors. We hope that in the next volume full justice will be done to the fourteenth century as continuing in some measure the work of the thirteenth. The religious movements and, in particular, the profoundly important manifestations of the 'mysticism of the devout life', which were the offspring of the Franciscan gospel, deserve adequate treatment.

F. J. E. RABY.

The Lore of the Unicorn. By ODELL SHEPARD. 9½ x 6. Pp. 312. London: Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 1930. 25s.

This is not so much a book for the antiquary as for the student of medieval literature, especially if he has a taste for zoology. Mr. Shepard has gathered up an enormous mass of 'opinion', credited and discredited, on the identity of and the legends concerning an attractive but mysterious and decidedly evasive creature, which is reported to have been seen over and over again, but unfortunately never by the individual who relates the occurrence. Despite this drawback or perhaps partly because of it, coupled with influential advertising, the unicorn acquired a remarkable reputation.

The author in opening his inquiry into the sources of information follows the usual routine of classical references, beginning with Ctesias and passing on to Pliny, Solinus, and Aelian, all being ransacked in his efforts to find some consensus of opinion as to the identity of the unicorn, but the variations of description, except where there is obvious copying, are most baffling. His sympathies are evidently with the Indian rhinoceros, and we are in agreement with him. There seems hardly any doubt that it is the beast which is described under its Greek name 'monoceros' by Pliny and Solinus, and which passed into the bestiary under the same title.

In the chapter on 'The Holy Hunt' the author recognizes at once the futility of any attempt to reconcile the identity of the rhinoceros with the little kid-like creature which figures in the virgin-capture story, and we are forced to the conclusion that either there was another animal of the goat or antelope class which acquired the name of 'unicorn', or that the whole story was an invention on the part of the Christian moralist of the bestiary. That the latter invented the whole of the natural history

side of the story seems unlikely, but there was much manipulation in these matters. The author quotes various attempts by other investigators to explain it on a sexual basis, and on a misreading of 'virge' as 'virgo' in a MS. text of the antelope legend, both of which are unworthy of notice. Anyway he has shown very well that the story in the bestiary, with its Christian signification, aided by the Biblical references to unicorns, secured for the creature, whatever its nature, universal recognition and paved the way for its wonderful career through the middle ages. The virgin-capture story had a wide vogue in literature, and inspired the numerous representations of the subject which are to be seen in wood-carving in churches. We cannot agree that the moon which appears on the misericord in the church of Stratford-on-Avon has any connexion with the unicorn below it, as it is placed on an armorial shield with other devices. The unicorn fighting with a lion occurs on a tomb-slab in Clapton church, Northamptonshire.

The chapter on the medicinal qualities of the unicorn's horn is perhaps the most satisfactory. In it Mr. Shepard traces how its reputation stood fast for centuries in the public mind as a test for poison and as a cure for fevers and other complaints. Its scarcity, and the consequently enormous value placed upon beakers composed of it, point to one thing, i.e. that they were made originally from rhinoceros horn; and that the breakdown in later times and loss of prestige, despite great resisting power, were due to the numerous commercial imitations which were made from tusks and teeth of various animals, more particularly those of the narwhal. It was a case of supply and demand. Supply gained the day and helped to break the spell. There is much interesting matter in this chapter relating to the medieval belief and use of unicorn's horn in medicine, the supposed efficacy of which the author traces back, no doubt correctly, to Arabian sources. And he shows, too, the wide influence its virtues in the direction of detecting poisons had on art.

It is to be regretted that after the expenditure of so much labour and research so little progress is revealed in elucidating the identity of the creatures called unicorns and the source of the story. It is to be noted that two kinds are described in the bestiaries, i.e. the one copied from Solinus which we take to be the rhinoceros, and the other—said to be like a kid—on which no one can throw any light, but which may be based on an animal of the antelope class. Of these there may have been rare specimens which had one horn only, through malformation. The common use of the name 'unicorn' would tend to confusion in descriptive detail. The author has probably done more than any previous writer to put the difficulties surrounding the source of the story fully before us.

The work contains much of interest, but the recitation of so many opinions, on the face of them often repetitions and of late date, becomes at times somewhat tedious.

The book, both plates and print, is well produced. We note an error in the 'Notes on Illustrations', as the scene depicted on pl. II is from MS. Roy. 12 F xiii, fo. 10, an English MS. of the thirteenth century.

G. C. D.

The Hittite Empire. By JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., B.Litt., D.Sc. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xviii + 364. London: Constable. 1929. 25s.

This volume is a new version, rewritten and up to date, of the author's *Land of the Hittites*, published in 1910. It is largely a description of the country occupied by the Hittites at one time or another, with an account of the principal monuments still existing in that land. The work includes a chapter giving a brief *résumé* of the history of this country from the earliest days to the present time. In this special attention is paid to the information we possess about the Hittite kings, which has been increased enormously since the former volume appeared by the discoveries of Winckler and Hrozný. Much of the information derived from these tablets is included in this short summary, but we miss an account of Telibinus and of the numerous palace plots that took place after his death.

H. J. E. P.

History and Monuments of Ur. By C. J. GADD, M.A., F.S.A. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvi + 270. London: Chatto & Windus. 1929. 15s.

Excavators have been so active in Mesopotamia during the last ten years, and so much new light has been thrown upon the early history of that country by the amazing results that they have achieved, that the public is looking for volumes, not too eruditely written, that will keep them informed concerning the important additions to knowledge on the subject. Since Mesopotamia seldom formed for long a united kingdom, and since, especially in the earlier centuries, the land contained a number of important cities, most of which in turn held the hegemony, it is natural that the history of the country should be composed of a number of city histories. Of all these cities, with the exception of Babylon, Ur holds the most prominent place, not only because it was the first home of Abram, nor because it has yielded such a wealth of interesting material under the skilled hands of Mr. Leonard Woolley, but because until, and for a short time after, the rise of Babylon, it was easily the most important and wealthy of the commercial cities of the Sumerians. It is clear, therefore, that a readable history of this town was needed, and it is such a volume that Mr. Gadd has provided.

The author begins by discussing the flood and the various types of painted pottery, especially from Tell al-'Ubaid and Jamdat Nasr; then he describes the pit-graves at Ur, with their ghastly rites and the beautiful objects that they contained, though he has some uncertainty as to where to place them chronologically, but he feels on surer ground when he reaches the time of Mes-anni-padda. He gives a brief summary of the history of Sumer from this time to the rise of the third dynasty, describes the city during its rule, and in the next chapter discusses its fall, firstly before Isin, then Larsa, and finally before the rising power of Babylon. A long chapter deals with the times in which Kassites and Assyrians were dominant, while the final chapter relates the fate of the city under Neo-Babylonian rule, under the Medes, and under the Persians. Thus in one volume we get a summary of the fortunes of Ur, from antediluvian times to the days of Artaxerxes I.

Perhaps because the book is intended for popular consumption, Mr. Gadd is very cautious. He avoids discussion of dates, accepting provisionally, but without positive approval, those put forward by his former colleague, Mr. Sidney Smith, in his *History of Assyria*. He is sceptical as to the antediluvian date of the painted pottery found at al-'Ubaid, though Woolley had announced his discovery of similar sherds beneath the flood deposit some months before the preface was written. He is also inclined to consider this pottery and that found at Jamdat Nasr as two wares made at the same time by the same people, from which one must conclude that he disagrees with Dr. Frankfort's views on a highland and a lowland civilization, so strongly supported as to the former by Dr. Herzfeld's discoveries near Teheran, which had been reported in this country before the volume went to press.

In these and similar matters we may think that the author has erred on the side of over-caution, but he has given us a useful book, written in a scholarly style, and readable from cover to cover.

H. J. E. P.

Des alten Handwerks Recht und Gewohnheit. By RUDOLF WISSELL. 10½ × 7½. Bd. I, pp. xxxv + 591. Bd. II, pp. xvi + 784 (with 3 pp. Corrigenda). Berlin: Wasmuth. 1929. 50 marks.

These two handsome volumes are published by the *Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Deutsche Handwerks-Kultur* and form a treasure-house of information about the German craft-gilds. The author relates, in his Introduction, how he arrived in Kiel as a journeyman in the late 'eighties' and joined his proper trade union, that of the locksmiths and engineers, and found, to his surprise, that the ancient chest of the gild was opened at the beginning of each session and closed at its conclusion. The President had a mace or gavel inscribed with certain dates, as well as his bell, and on special occasions, e. g. when new members were admitted, candles burned before the open chest. After the meeting there was frequently a social gathering, at which a Loving-cup (*Willkommen*) passed round.

The history of this exceptional ceremonial was that in 1878 some engineers, seeking a means of holding meetings without attracting the attention of the police (which in those anti-socialist days would have involved dismissal from the dockyard—the only work of the kind in Kiel), bethought them of an ancient gild of locksmiths whose activities had long ceased to be more than mere merrymaking. They succeeded in joining the gild and so concealed their socialistic meetings. When, in the eighties, the right of combination was conceded, they turned the gild, to the disgust of the older members, into a trade union, but retained the ancient customs. Herr Wissell's curiosity being thus stimulated, he has ever since collected information from printed and unprinted sources, relating to the history of gilds in Germany, and has made a fine collection of the pewter loving-cups which they once used. This great and very interesting book is the outcome of his labours. It would have delighted the late Professor G. Unwin, whose views on the permanence of medieval customs in modern masonic lodges and benefit societies it goes far to support.

The material in Herr Wissell's book is very largely, it is true, of the

seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. But some of the gild regulations seem to go back to the fourteenth century, and the whole picture is so consistent with itself that it seems safe to assume that many of the customs described originated many years, possibly even two or three hundred years, before we have any written record of them. The earliest written code is that of the Weavers, of the year 1421.

The first volume is devoted to the general history of gilds and to a classified account of their functions, the second to the particular customs of the several gilds. Herr Wissell declines to attribute their origin exclusively either to manorial organization on the one hand, or to free association on the other. He is inclined to lay stress on the religious origin of the gilds founded in towns, but he cannot lose sight of the influence of public authorities—whether hereditary, as in the case of a lord or a bishop, or elective, as in a free town—in securing the regulation of industry in the interests of the consumer. He has clearly read with great attention the most modern German authorities, and here in particular it is to be regretted that he has made no use of the comparative method. French or English gilds have no claim on his attention, although he might have drawn from them a number of arguments in support of his own conclusions. But within the limits of the Empire (including Switzerland) he has left little unexamined. His list of authorities, printed and manuscript, numbers 426, and he quotes liberally from them. Some of the passages quoted are in Plattdeutsch, and most of them in antiquated German, which is often difficult to translate, even with the help of the glossary appended to vol. ii. But the main features of the picture are easy enough to trace. We learn how closely gilds resembled modern trade unions, both in their virtues and their failings. How they cared for their members in sickness and buried them decently. How they quarrelled over the right to do particular kinds of work. We find, moreover, a general family likeness in the regulations of all the gilds. They all had more or less rough initiation ceremonies, in which the apprentice was provided with godfathers and baptized (so to speak) into the gild, and the parallel is duly drawn with the 'deposition' of the German students and with the familiar ceremonies of 'crossing the line'. And (though hardly covered by the scope of the book) a chapter is devoted to the brutalities of the Hanse merchants at Bergen. There are descriptions of gild shows like our own Lord Mayor's show, and there is even an appendix of trade songs, to some of which the music is added. The beautiful illustrations include pewter loving-cups, charters of privilege, certificates of membership, and a delightful series of woodcuts of artisans at work from originals by Joost Amman and Christoph Weigel amongst others. There is a chronological table of documents and an elaborate index making the book easy to use. It will be a cherished possession to those lucky enough to acquire it.

C. JOHNSON.

The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland. The Counties of Midlothian and West Lothian. 11½ x 8½. Pp. xlviii + 260. Edinburgh: Stationery Office. 1929. 32s. 6d.

This volume deals with the country round Edinburgh, but it does not include Edinburgh itself nor Leith, which will form the subject of a separate volume. It has been produced with the care and knowledge to which we have become accustomed in the Reports of the Royal Commissions, both in England and Scotland.

A curious feature in regard to the district covered by the Report is the scantiness of early remains, whether prehistoric, Roman, or those of the first fourteen centuries of the Christian era. Objects have been found, both prehistoric and of the Roman period, but in no great abundance. Nor are the indications of ancient settlements on hill-tops numerous. The whole district appears to have been sparsely inhabited in early times, but this conclusion is subject to the consideration that agricultural operations, so sedulously pursued in Scotland, may have obliterated some of the ancient earthworks.

But when we come down to more recent times, when habitations were built of stone, it is certainly remarkable that there is hardly any indication left of buildings earlier than 1400. There are churches of the Norman and later periods, it is true, and they have much fine and interesting work about them, but very few houses were built (or if built they have been destroyed) until the fifteenth century, when well-to-do inhabitants of Edinburgh, burgesses and lawyers, seem to have gone out into the country and erected substantial dwellings for themselves. These dwellings have—if one may dare to say so—all the uncomfortable characteristics of Scottish architecture. They are tall and gaunt, with small windows and winding staircases. But they are none the less interesting on that account; indeed they show, among other things, that the necessity for defence lasted in Scotland much longer than in England, and that much ingenuity was bestowed upon meeting the necessities of the times. The gauntness was often relieved by the decoration of the principal rooms, and although the Scots were a hardy race, inclined to be content with what gave them security, they were not indifferent to the softer claims of pleasant surroundings. The ceilings at Pinkie House and The Binns are cases in point, and so are the fountains at the first of these places and at Dundas Castle.

When it came to a question of decoration at Roslin chapel, in particular, William de St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, had no scruples in applying it. He sent for artificers from other regions and from foreign parts, and between them they produced decoration without parallel in Scotland (as the Commissioners say), or indeed elsewhere. Many photographs are devoted to this work, showing how intricate and abundant it is. The legend of the famous Prentice Pillar is recounted: how the master mason being gone abroad to seek for a model for this particular pillar, an apprentice produced the pier that exists to-day; and how the mason, in anger at being forestalled, killed the apprentice with his mallet. This motive for the drastic treatment of the young man is more reasonable than that which is some-

times assigned, namely, jealousy at the superior work of the prentice; for in fact this pier is prentice work in comparison with the others.

It would be impossible in the space at command to mention a tithe of the buildings recorded in the inventory of noteworthy objects in the district covered by the Report. They vary from isolated towers such as that of Liberton, to castles like Craigmillar, Borthwick, or Crichton with its masonry curiously ornamented with large projecting facets. They include the palace of Linlithgow and great houses like Dalkeith Palace and Caroline Park, both of which are mainly of the eighteenth century. The churches, too, are well illustrated and minutely described.

In fact the inventory mentions every building or object of archaeological or antiquarian interest, and the text gives in detail the description and history of every subject. It would be difficult to find anything more careful or complete than these accounts, and they are illustrated with plenty of plans and photographs. The Report is indeed an excellent production.

J. A. G.

Die Wappenbücher des deutschen Mittelalters. By FREIHERR VON BERCHEM, D. L. GALBREATH, and OTTO HUPP, with an appendix on the dating of heraldic MSS. by Otto Hupp. 10½ x 7. Pp. iv + 93. Basel: E. Birkhäuser. 1928.

Here is a book, invaluable for the student of Continental heraldry, to which we have no parallel in England. It is a little book of no more than 93 pages, profusely adorned with illustrations (five of which are coloured), and setting down with the succinctness and dispassionate accuracy of an invoice all that is known concerning sixty-eight extant collections of German armorials before 1500. It is one of a hundred reprints from *Schweizer Archiv für Heraldik*, 1925-8, and describes shortly the present condition (whether in roll or book form, on parchment or on paper) of the originals, their dates and ownership, with notes as to publications about them.

It is much to be regretted that we in England have never had sufficient interest in the heraldic art to gather into a single handy form such as this, particulars of our own illustrated armorial rolls. The only things that we have produced at all comparable with it are the catalogues of the heraldic exhibitions held at Edinburgh in 1891, in the Society's apartments in 1894, and at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1916. But those volumes are costly, and they treat British armory in a less special manner than this admirable compilation deals with Continental heraldry.

The German writings on this interesting subject until to-day were neither voluminous nor exhaustive. The publications of Prince Friedrich Karl of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg in 1859 and 1867, of G. A. Seyler in 1885, of the heraldic exhibition at Vienna in 1881 and of Max Bach in 1900 represented practically all that had been written on German Wappenbücher. But during the present century many ancient heraldic MSS. have been brought to light; the more important have been published; and a body of literature has grown up about the subject which, as the compilers modestly hope, justifies them in producing their book. To it,

in order to make it as useful as possible to the heraldic student, they have added notices of three collections of medieval armory which do not fall into the category of illuminated MSS., namely the two hundred shields of arms painted in 1305 on the ceiling beams of the house 'zum Loch' at Zürich, the painted heraldry of c. 1309 in the castle of Erstfelden in Uri, and the roll of 1361 of German knights in the Gonzaga archives at Mantua.

The earliest known collection to be described is that found in the *Aeneid* of Heinrich von Veldeke, c. 1174-88, now in the Staatsbibliothek at Berlin, which assigns to Vergil's heroes the armorials of German princely houses, such as Lippe, Mark, Wertheim, &c. Near in date to this venerable document is the parchment folio in the city library at Berne, entitled *Carmen de bello siculo*, by Peter de Ebulo, dated 1195-6, which shows a few true coats of arms among the numerous painted shields of German and Italian knights.

Then after a long interval appears the so-called *Manesse Codex*, now in the University library at Heidelberg, a collection of the songs of the Minnesingers embellished with heraldry of the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. The *Sachsenspiegel*, of which four original copies exist, is of about the same date; then follow the well-known Zürich Roll of c. 1335-45; the comprehensive *Balduineum* at Coblenz; Gelre's *Wappenrolle* (1355-70), a parchment roll with over 1,800 coats of arms of princes and nobles of Europe (and particularly of the empire), now in the royal library at Brussels; and the Necrology of the Friars Minor of Vienna which belongs to the end of the fourteenth century.

The number of heraldic MSS. which have survived from the fifteenth century is much larger. Space does not permit the mention of more than the best known and most important. Such are the books of the brotherhood of St. Christopher-on-the-Arlberg; two famous Dutch rolls, Beijeran's armorial and his *Hollandsche Cronik*; list of persons bearing arms in Switzerland and in many cities of Germany; the matriculation books of the universities of Erfurt, Bâle, and Leipzig; Ulrich von Richental's chronicle of the council of Constance illustrated with the arms of prelates and nobles who attended; the book of the brotherhood of the Jülich and Berg order of St. Hubert; the famous *Wappenbuch* of knights and citizens of Constance, by Conrad Grüneberg (1483); the book of arms of Jörg Rugenn, a Bavarian herald of 1492; the *Necrologium* of the Franciscans of Munich, and many others.

The Society owes a real debt of gratitude to Mr. Donald L. Galbreath, of Baugy-sur-Clarence, Vaud, one of the compilers of this very useful work, who has presented a copy of it to the library. It forms a valuable addition to the Society's collection of foreign books on heraldry.

E. E. DORLING.

Lysippos. By FRANKLIN P. JOHNSON. 9 x 6. Pp. xii + 334, with 62 plates. Durham (N. Carolina): Duke University Press; Cambridge: University Press. 1928. 37s. 6d.

Dr. Johnson has produced an extremely useful work of reference. Everything that has ever been said about Lysippos or any one even

remotely connected with him, from antiquity to the present day, is collected and analysed. Beginning *ab ovo* with Dipoinos and Skyllis, two introductory chapters deal with the successors of Polykleitos, with Euphranor and with Skopas. Then comes the main subject of the book, which is a revision of a doctoral dissertation, and presents on the slightest provocation a bewildering crop of citations of all the writers who have said this or that about any particular work. This farrago of opinions would have been better relegated to footnotes; it would then have been easier to disentangle the author's own views, which are always worth consideration and generally sound. Two appendices supply the ancient *testimonia*, with translations, and a bibliography. The plates are of varying excellence; one or two of them (32 A and 54) are as bad specimens of cutting away the background and ruining the contours as it would be possible to find. Nor can the book be called cheap at its price. Of actually new matter which it provides we note the epigram from the basis of the statue of a boy found in Kos, but we do not like the restoration, which certainly does not make a tolerable elegiac distich of the first three lines. Fortunately it has since been very convincingly and prettily restored by Beazley and Gow in *Class. Rev.* xliii, p. 120. The printers have made a hash of a passage on p. 55; and other misprints are Revaissou-Mollien (p. 112), Ghizlanzoni (p. 113), Marcianapolis (p. 171). A very meritorious work.

The Greek Tradition in Sculpture. By WALTER R. AGARD. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Archaeology, edited by D. M. Robinson, No. 7. 9 x 6. Pp. x + 59, with 34 illustrations. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press; London: Milford. 1930. 13s. 6d.

It is a little difficult to see what useful purpose this sketch will serve. As stated on the wrapper, its object is to explain the social significance, technique, and aesthetic principles of Greek sculpture, and to trace its influence down to the present day. And all in 59 pages! Of these, 17 are taken up with a very slight outline of Greek sculpture. We learn that 'throughout Greek history the sculptors revealed every phase of the evolving social life in which they so intimately shared. Greek art was a community art'—a hit, shall we say? at Chelsea. Or that 'the Greek sculptors never indulged in sheer abstraction, in non-representational form, and seldom pictured inanimate objects or the creations of a morbid imagination'—this also should find its mark. Both statements true enough, but why, the author does not adequately explain. If he recognizes, he does not clearly lay bare the foundation of the enduring greatness of Greek sculpture, which has enabled it to survive the tests of Roman copying and imitation by Flaxman and Thorvaldsen. It is that in the art of Greece, alone of all the Western nations, the intellectual factor is in supreme control of the emotional; and as in Greece you have the finest collective brain, so to speak, in the history of the world, and the finest plastic sense, there results a quality in its art such as, in another sphere, could only be produced by the most exquisite poetry in miraculous combination with the subtlest mathematical reasoning. Professor Agard's

sketch of later developments of sculpture seems to take account mostly of externalities, so that an artist like Jacopo della Quercia, who is spiritually more nearly akin to the Greeks than, say, Donatello is, is just mentioned as one who could 'not entirely escape' the influence of the antique; whereas a coarsely superficial rhetorician like Bourdelle is accorded the honour of three plates. The text contains some loose statements, as that Donatello's *David* is the first entirely nude figure since the classical period. Not to mention the many Adams and Eves, with or without fig-leaves, what of the copy of the Medici Venus by Giovanni Pisano?

Bromley, Kent, from the earliest times to the present century. By E. L. S. HORSBURGH, with a chapter on the Manor and the Palace by PHILIP NORMAN, F.S.A. 10×7½. Pp. xvi+494. London: Hodder and Stoughton for the 'History of Bromley' Committee. 1929.

Seventy years ago Bromley was a pleasant country town surrounded by country lanes and field paths and full of ancient houses and attractive sites. In those seventy years the octopus of London has crept slowly up, and Bromley has now become a mere suburb of the unwieldy mass of houses and factories that is London. The book now under review chronicles the process which to the antiquary forms no attractive subject of contemplation. But it also sets out what Bromley once was and from that point of view is a very necessary book which must always remain useful.

It has been known for a long time that Dr. Philip Norman, our Fellow and former Treasurer, had been making collections for the history of Bromley and its neighbourhood, and that our late Clerk Mr. George Clinch had been assisting him with material with a view to publication. But the early issue of the book was interfered with by the war and still more by the lamented death of Mr. Clinch. Moreover, as all the world knows, Dr. Norman is a serious artist and therefore the time he can devote to producing a book is much limited. Further, everybody in Kent knows of Dr. Norman's prowess on the cricket field and the obligation that he felt himself under as a loyal Etonian to chronicle the doings of the Old Etonians. When that book was published¹ Dr. Norman might well feel that he was justified in handing on much of his material to other hands especially as he knew that a local committee for the publication of this local history was set up. Luckily Dr. Norman has been induced not only to hand over material but also to write a valuable chapter on the Manor and the Palace. His hand, too, is to be seen in many other pages of this book.

But on the other hand a book compiled from material furnished from many sources of varying degrees of reliability and difficult therefore to co-ordinate is apt to show signs of the joinings up, and the editor, Mr. Horsburgh, is heartily to be congratulated on a book which in the circumstances could not be much improved and which must delight the heart of

¹ *The Eton Ramblers Cricket Club*, by Philip Norman. Longmans, Green & Co., 1928.

Dr. Norman as being a worthy account of the revolution wrought in his native place by what we are accustomed to call progress. An antiquary, perhaps, is a little disposed to concentrate on what was, and not to trouble much to look for merit in what is. However that may be, what does not interest the antiquary of 1930 in this volume may be of consuming interest to the antiquary of 2130, and so it may now be enough to leave the present-day part of this book and say no more about it than about the chapter on cricket which men of Kent as well as Kentish men will probably read first. But such matter is not suitable for the *Antiquaries Journal*. The chapter written by Dr. Norman as may be expected is not open to much criticism. It is a concise and lucid account of the two matters selected for discussion founded on original and interesting documents, and ends with some pages devoted to the identification of St. Blaise's Well. It is pleasant to observe that a younger antiquary has so well studied Dr. Norman's methods that he has been able by intensive study of original documents to establish that Philipot's account of Simpson's is pure fiction. To those who had studied his account of Yaldham in Wrotham this is not surprising, nor is it surprising that Hasted should have swallowed Philipot's account whole and reprinted it. Mr. Bernard Davis has been able to ascertain the true facts, and in the tenth chapter has set them out in due order, thereby connecting the property with the interesting family of Lacer. Richard Lacer was mayor of London in 1345 (Mr. Davis by a slip says Lord Mayor) and was buried, as was his wife, at Bromley.

The chapter on the church is not complete, as to save space memorials therein are not set out but the reader is referred to a manuscript collection of such things in the Bromley Public Library. The reproduction of the Thornhill brass opposite p. 122 is not worthy of the work, for it is made from a rubbing which has clearly been very badly blacked up. A little more detail about the arms still on the monuments or that once were there would have been useful, though they might have been thought uninteresting when compared with the glories of the new arms and crest granted to the borough depicted on p. 267.

In so large a book as this a bibliography would have been useful. It would have saved space to set out once for all the authorities quoted, as thereby reference in the pages can be so much curtailed. One book cited, viz. that by Mr. M. R. James on *Churches of Kent*, is not very well known in the county, and if it is by the distinguished Provost of Eton it clearly should be widely known. But it may possibly be a mistake for Glynne's *Churches of Kent* (Murray, 1877) in the notes to which Mr. Scott Robertson expresses a similar opinion about the arched recess under discussion. Mr. Scott Robertson is not an authority to be compared with the Provost on such a matter, and if he has expressed a confirmatory judgement it is a very interesting point to note. It is therefore quite legitimate to ask for date and place of publication of the work cited.

The book is furnished with a very excellent map at the end and some good plans in the text, as well as a delightful sketch-plan of Bromley Common opposite p. 211, where begins an account of the common which shows how interesting a matter of this kind can be made, illustrating the

process of enclosure of common lands which it is so fashionable now to decry.

On the whole this book can be commended to every antiquary who has the remotest interest in this corner of ancient Kent. Every friend of Dr. Norman will buy it for the pleasure of having an account of his family, and they will correct the two little errors in the account of himself: for he is really the sixth son of George Warde Norman; and besides has never honoured the Society by being its President. Nor for the matter of that did Bishop Browne as stated on p. 106. R. G.

Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, 1208-1265. By CHARLES BÉMONT. New edition, translated by E. F. JACOB. 9 x 5½. Pp. xxxix + 303. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1930. 15s.

The thesis which Monsieur Bémont published as an exercise for the degree of Docteur-ès-Lettres in 1884 has never been superseded and remains a monument of historical scholarship. But its author has witnessed the publication of much new material, only part of which was then known to him even in manuscript. The medieval calendars issued by the Public Record Office, the continuation of the printed 'Close Rolls', the *Layettes du Trésor des Chartes*, the great (but incomplete) French series of *Registres des Papes* for the thirteenth century, the text of the Pipe Rolls of 14 and 26 Henry III, and Miss Bateson's Leicester Records have all been published since his thesis. Of secondary works also, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the late Dr. Tout's studies of medieval administration, and Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte's *Historical Notes on the use of the Great Seal* are of later date and of special importance. Particular sections of the subject have been illuminated by numbers of other books, for instance Jaurgain's *La Vasconie* and Davidsohn's *Forschungen zur Geschichte von Florenz*. Most of these will be found in the bibliography of the new edition, from which the only omissions this writer has noticed are the *Diplomatarium Norvegicum* (which should have been examined for the story of Guy de Montfort) and the volumes of 'Pleas' issued by the Record Societies of Somerset and Northumberland.

The publication in English of this second edition is a rare and exemplary case of international courtesy. Conditions in France were unpropitious, and, by diplomatic intervention, the Clarendon Press was induced to undertake the edition, stipulating only that it should be in English. Our Fellow Professor Jacob, whose own studies of the period were known to and valued by M. Bémont, was selected as the translator.

The new work has lost some of the elegance of its original but will be valuable for the wealth of its citations and footnotes. The most modern researches have been freely used, though without much altering the main conclusions. There is, indeed, some ground for regret, for though M. Bémont has paid much attention to administrative history, he seems to be dominated by the French conception of the Chancery as an office governing all the seals used, and not merely the Great Seal. His remarks on the Exchequer Seal (which he rather misleadingly describes as a 'Small Seal') and on the Privy Seal hardly do justice to the independent character-

istics of English government departments, and it might have been wise to pass more lightly over these administrative details. On the other hand he has profited by recent work on Parliament and gives a most valuable estimate of the share Montfort took in its development. The Gascon section has also been elaborated, and an interesting chapter deals with the fate of the Montfort family.

The translation is, on the whole, excellent, and reads like racy and natural English. Exception may be taken to the Anglicizing of proper names, e.g. 'Germany' for the familiar 'Almain', 'Hunchback' and 'White Hands' for the nick-names of the Beaumont earls of Leicester. An extreme case is 'St. Martin's *the Great*' (once the site of the Post Office). There are, moreover, one or two slips due to haste in translation. The young Edward was not heir 'presumptive' (in English parlance) to Henry III, nor did Henry at Lewes 'return' his sword to Gilbert de Clare. And in one or two cases references have been misplaced or expressions over-pressed, e.g. 'eyes glittering with passion' for *fascinanti (oculo)*. There are three illustrations of Montfort l'Amaury, two plates of Montfort seals, a miniature from the Douce Apocalypse, a window at Chartres supposed to represent Simon, and a facsimile of his will, all admirably reproduced. It is only to be regretted that the documents printed in the first edition, except the will, are omitted, but three new 'complaints of Gascons' are added from a recent find at the Public Record Office, to whose staff M. Bémont pays, in his preface, a graceful and much valued compliment.

CHARLES JOHNSON.

Drawings by Pisanello: a Selection. With introduction and notes, by GEORGE F. HILL. 15 x 11. Pp. 65 + 64 plates. Paris and Brussels: Van Oest, 1929. £3 3s.

With an engaging modesty which will deceive no one who is familiar with his work, Dr. Hill describes himself in the Preface to his *Drawings by Pisanello* as a 'mere archaeologist'. Too often it is true that the only connexion between art and archaeology is that they both begin with the same letter, but with Dr. Hill they form the warp and woof of his writing. This latest of his works may be taken either as an enchanting picture-book with a sympathetically written introduction, or as a serious and learned work on the art of Pisanello.

Poor Pisanello seems to have suffered rather severely from the elucidations of his drawings made by various learned art critics, but here, 'as a solid aid to future students', we find a concordance of the drawings in seven columns. In addition, with the thoroughness that distinguishes all Dr. Hill's work, we find he has examined all the watermarks on the paper used by Pisanello. Art critics may be dubious of the value of research of this kind, but the ordinary man will feel pleased when he finds that a favourite drawing is found to be on paper bearing the watermark constantly used by the master.

These archaeological points are of very real interest, but it is when Dr. Hill writes on what constitutes great art, that he touches our spirits most nearly. He makes clear the vast space that separates the sketch-

drawing made at the moment it crosses the artist's vision, from the work of art seen by the inward eye and conceived by the spirit. This is distilled from the master's rapid notes: it becomes a new thing—a creation.

Pisanello is perhaps of all artists the simplest to study from this point of view. The greatest of all medallists, as a painter he has immense charm; and he was undoubtedly a great innovator, for he is the first of the early Renaissance painters to show an intense love of animals. The wood in the Vision of St. Eustace in the National Gallery swarms with animals; Pisanello has revelled in painting them, but there is very little of selection in the picture, it is rather as though he had combined a number of animal studies in a picture of hunting in fairy land.

When we come to examine the medals we find that here the master worked in a very different way. Pl. LXIII is presumably a first sketch for the Alphonso medal. In the sketch Alphonso is dressed in a suit of fancy armour. The shoulder-piece is formed of three fat babies' heads (these portly cherubs had a great fascination for Pisanello, for they are to be found on the reverse of the Leonello d' Este medal). Alphonso himself has strongly marked features of a somewhat ignoble and commonplace type, and behind him is his elaborately chased helmet with his crest, a lively bat with outstretched wings, and below the helmet the straps are shown curled backwards. In front of him is his crown. It is a quick, spirited sketch, the head clearly a portrait, while the armour is equally clearly armour of Pisanello's own fancy.

What a marvellous change has come to pass when we examine the medal. The head, the helmet, and the crown are still there, but the uneasy but spirited sketch has been transformed, it is now a perfect work of art. The portrait medal is still like the original but in some magic way has become noble, kingly. Is it partly due to the new backward lift of the head and the one strong muscle of the neck? The plebeian-looking ear is now covered by a mass of hair sculpturally treated. His shirt of mail remains but the three fat babies have gone, and in their place a plain shoulder-piece is shown. Behind Alphonso is his helmet in low relief, every line simplified to the uttermost, and the perky little bat has gone, and the leathern strap instead of bending awkwardly outwards, just curls gently in a beautiful curve, filling the space behind Alphonso's shoulder. And Pisanello completes his medal by his wonderful lettering. A rather quaint and amusing drawing has been reborn and become one of the finest medals in the world.

Unlike the painters north of the Alps, Italians of the Renaissance kept to the profile portrait, and it is easy to see the reason for this when these drawings are examined: the Italians, when they considered a portrait, thought first in terms of a coin or medal.

It seems ungracious in so beautiful a picture-book to ask for something more, but has not Dr. Hill shown a little undue favouritism for the horse? Especially those poor creatures who have had their beauty spoilt by slitting their nostrils. We could well have spared these unfortunates for some more birds.

Pisanello was a ceaseless worker and a man of insatiable curiosity. No

one could have enjoyed making those exact drawings of hanged men in various stages of decay; he must have sketched them because he wanted to know just exactly what these decomposing corpses looked like. His mind is in some ways akin to that of Albert Dürer, who undertook a long and toilsome journey to make a drawing of a whale that had been washed ashore in Zeeland. Unfortunately the great beast had been washed off again long before he could get there

G. K. PEERS.

Periodical Literature

Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, vol. 59, part 2, includes:—Report on the stone implements found with the Cape Flats skull, by A. J. H. Goodwin; Report on the British Museum expedition to British Honduras, 1929, by T. A. Joyce.

Antiquity, March 1930, includes:—The ascent of humanity, by G. L. Dickinson; The Gospels and their oldest manuscripts, by F. C. Burkitt; Neolithic Camps, by E. Cecil Curwen; The prehistoric remains of the Maltese Islands, by Sir T. Zammit; Population and agriculture in Roman Britain: a reply, by H. J. Randall; Mr. Collingwood and Mr. Randall: a note, by R. E. M. Wheeler; 'The Palace of Minos'; The silting of ditches in chalk; A bronze statue of Septimius Severus, by W. A. Stewart; Discoveries at Birdoswald, on Hadrian's Wall, by I. A. Richmond; A datable flint tool; The mosaics of the Great Mosque at Damascus; The excavations at Warka (Mesopotamia); The Brunton Expedition.

The Archaeological Journal, vol. 85, contains:—Documentary evidence relating to the building of the cathedral church at Wells, by the dean of Wells; Notes on the earlier architectural history of Wells Cathedral, by J. Bilson; An engraved bronze mirror from Nijmegen, Holland, with a note on the origin and distribution of the type, by G. C. Dunning; The technique of stained glass, by the late F. Maurice Drake; Holes in the skulls of prehistoric man and their significance, by T. Wilson Parry; The Circle and the Cross, by the late A. Hadrian Allcroft; The Stantons of Holborn, by Mrs. Arundell Esdaile; Socketed and looped iron axes from the British Isles, by H. N. Rainbow; Winstone church, Gloucestershire, by W. H. Knowles; Index to Hampshire charters and place-names, by G. B. Grundy; Proceedings of the Summer Meeting at Shrewsbury.

The Architectural Review, January 1930, includes:—Greatford Hall, Lincolnshire, by D. Braddell; A history of the English House, xvii, late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, by Nathaniel Lloyd.

February 1930, includes:—Architecture in the Italian pictures, by R. Mortimer; A history of the English House, xviii, late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, by Nathaniel Lloyd.

March 1930, includes:—The classic architecture of the Orient, by A. T. Edwards; The Grosvenor estate, by E. Beresford Chancellor; A history of the English House, xix, the eighteenth century, by Nathaniel Lloyd.

April 1930, includes:—A history of the English House, xx, the eighteenth century, by Nathaniel Lloyd.

Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, vol. 37, no. 4, includes:—Recent criticism of Roman architecture, by T. Ashby.

Nos. 8 and 9 include:—Himalayan architecture, by A. H. Longhurst.

The Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research, January 1930, includes:—The letters and diary of 1st Lieutenant A. M. Lang, Bengal Engineers; General Sir William Howe's operations in Pennsylvania, 1777, by Major Evan W. H. Fyers; The colours of the British marching regiments of Foot in 1751, by Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie; Canadian sketches in 1805-6, by Major I. H. Mackay-Scobie.

Journal of the British Archaeological Association, vol. 34, part 1, contains:—Christchurch mansion, Ipswich, by G. Maynard; Hengrave Hall, by Sir John Wood; The church of St. Mary, Bury St. Edmunds, by Rev. J. H. Sandford; The church of St. James, Bury St. Edmunds, by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield; Framlingham church; Orford castle, by R. A. Roberts; Hintlesham Hall, by J. S. Corder; Blythburgh church, by P. M. Johnston; Suffolk timber-framed houses, by F. A. Girling; Panel painting of the Doom in Wenhaston church, by C. E. Keyser; Report of the Ipswich Congress.

The British Museum Quarterly, vol. 4, no. 3, includes:—The Luttrell Psalter and the Bedford Book of Hours; Celtic bronzes from Lorraine; Antiquities from Cyprus; Greek bronze statuettes; A new red-figured vase; Greek coins: Gulbenkian gift; Greek coins of the Black Sea district; Gold nobles from Horsted Keynes Treasure Trove; A penny of Eustace FitzJohn; A sovereign of Henry VIII; Egyptian antiquities from el-Amarna; Two medieval brooches; Cameo of Queen Elizabeth; A bamboo staff of dignity; The British Museum expedition to British Honduras.

Vol. 4, no. 4, includes:—The Gladstone papers; A Kylix of Epiktetos; Greek coins; 'Badarian' antiquities from Egypt; Egyptian antiquities from the Maxwell collection; An image of Bes with earrings; Leaden butt of an Egyptian siphon; A Syrian axehead of the second millennium B.C.; A bronze buckle from Syria; A new copy of A-anni-padda's inscription from al-'Ubaid; Mesolithic harpoons from Holderness; Anglo-Saxon sword with stamps; An apology for beards; A Book of Hours in roll form; An early Sarum hymnal; Gandhara sculptures.

The Burlington Magazine, January 1930, includes:—Jan Van Eyck's last work, by L. Van Puyvelde; The Italian exhibition: Bronzes, by M. H. Longhurst, textiles, by A. F. Kendrick, maiolica, by B. Rackham, glass, by W. Buckley; A Maiolica plate by Giovanni Maria, by B. Rackham; A fragment of an early Flemish monstrance, by C. C. Oman.

February 1930, includes:—The Italian exhibition, by Sir Charles Holmes; Notes on the Italian exhibition, by Roger Fry.

March 1930, includes:—An unpublished Holbein portrait, by P. Ganz; Notes on the Italian exhibition, ii, by Roger Fry; The reinstatement of Myron, iv, by C. K. Jenkins; Corean pottery, i, The Silla period, by R. L. Hobson.

April 1930, includes:—Corean pottery, ii, The Koryu period, by R. L. Hobson; Old Masters and X-Rays, by S. K. North; Antonio David: a contribution to Stuart iconography, by W. G. B. Murdoch; A Chinese exhibition at Cleveland Museum of Art, by L. Warner; Holbein's sketch of the Wyat coat of arms, by Hon. Clare Stuart Wortley.

The Year's Work in Classical Studies, 1928-9, includes:—Greek archaeology and excavation, by A. M. Woodward; Italian archaeology and excavation, by T. Ashby.

The Connoisseur, January 1930, includes:—Talavera pottery, by Catherine Moran; Tudor wall paintings at Kelvedon, by F. Roe; The 'Pulcinella' mask, by C. R. Beard; English bygonies in the Geffrye Museum, by E. Hawkins.

February 1930, includes:—The Italian art exhibition, by M. W. Brockwell; A West Country gem ['Old House', Hereford], by F. Roe; Wedding knives, by C. R. Beard; A diamond-engraved glass at Frankfurt, by W. A. Thorpe.

March 1930, includes:—The Italian art exhibition, by M. W. Brockwell; The 'Old House', Hereford, by F. Roe; On collecting medieval antiquities, by C. A. Edings; Stobwasser ware, by P. A. S. Phillips.

April 1930, includes:—Some old English silver in the collection of Mr. William Randolph Hearst, by E. A. Jones; Costume at the National Portrait Gallery, by F. M. Kelly; The Prince of Wales returns from Spain, 1623, by Mrs. Esdaile; Stained glass sundials, by J. A. Knowles; Stobwasser and Stockmann, by P. A. S. Phillips.

May 1930, includes:—The Pepys, Dyrham Park, and Sergisson bookcases, by R. W. Symonds; The Etruria Museum, by H. Barnard; A lost brass [to Henry and Agnes Fayrey], by C. R. Beard; Welsh Piggins, by I. C. Peate.

The English Historical Review, April 1930, contains:—The Anglo-Saxon borough, by Prof. C. Stephenson; Some early village by-laws, by Prof. W. O. Ault; The Restoration government and municipal corporations, by J. H. Sacret; The cathedral chapter of Exeter and the General Election of 1705, by Rev. N. Sykes; The appointment and deprivation of St. William, archbishop of York, by R. L. Poole; Reliefs 'per cartam', by Rev. H. E. Salter; The Knights Hospitallers in England after the fall of the Order of the Temple, by Prof. C. Perkins; A note on the dating of an Exeter charter, by Miss M. E. Curtis; Two speeches of Charles II, by K. Feiling.

Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. 49, part 2, contains:—The find from the sea off Artemision, by C. Karousos; Homer's use of the past, by H. L. Lorimer; Bæotian geometricising vases, by A. D. Ure; The progress of Greek epigraphy, 1927-1928, by M. N. Tod; Whip-tops, by C. H. Smith; Archaeology in Greece, 1928-1929, by A. M. Woodward; Two reliefs in the Ashmolean Museum, by C. A. Hutton; Athens and Euboea, 349-8 B.C., by H. W. Parke; Attic black-figured fragments from Naucratis, by J. D. Beazley and H. G. G. Payne.

History, January 1930, includes:—Rome and the early middle age, by N. H. Baynes; Some books on Jews and Judaism, by Herbert Loewe;

Professor Tout, by A. G. Little ; Historical revision, lii, The stop of the Exchequer, 1672, by Andrew Browning.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, February 1930, includes : The marginalia of the Treasurer's Receipt Rolls, 1349-99 (*continued*), by A. Steel ; Eighteenth-century Agricultural dictionaries, by G. E. Fussell ; Public Records in British West India Islands, by R. Pares ; The accessibility of foreign archives ; Select documents, xiv, samples from a survey of parish records ; Summaries of Theses, lv, The Dutch Barrier, 1709-19, by Isabel A. Montgomery, lvi, Some aspects of Indian foreign trade, 1757-1893, by I. D. Parshad, lvii, The royal instructions to colonial governors, 1783-1854, by J. C. Beaglehole, lviii, Emigration to British North America under the early passenger acts, by Kathleen A. Walpole, lix, English foreign trade in the first half of the nineteenth century, by J. S. Jones.

The Library, vol. 10, no. 4, contains :—English seventeenth-century almanacks, by E. F. Bosanquet ; *The Library* : a history of forty volumes, by A. W. Pollard ; An unrecorded edition of Browne's *Christian Morals*, by G. Keynes ; St. Germain's *Doctor and Student*, by S. E. Thorne ; Sources of early English paper-supply, by E. Heawood ; Reeve's edition of Shakespeare, by A. Jackson.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 16, no. 1, includes :—The surprisal of Goa's Bar, by C. R. Boxer ; The loss of the *Lapwing*, Post Office packet, by H. H. Brindley ; British battleships of 1870 : The *Northumberland* and *Achilles*, by Admiral G. A. Ballard ; Sands, Gats, and Swathways between Harwich and the Nore, by H. M. Evans ; Commodore Johnstone's Improvements, 1779 ; London and the Press Gang ; Models of Dutch East-Indiamen ; The evacuation of Naples, 1806 ; Early naval charities ; Rear-Admiral Sir Nesbit Josiah Willoughby ; Dutch shipbuilding ; Loss of *Megaera* store ship on St. Paul's Island, 1871 ; Names on sterns ; A contemporary fifteenth-century ship model ; Graffiti at La Rochelle ; Early two-masted vessels ; Figureheads.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 5th series, vol. 7, part 5, contains :—Beck of Northern Ireland ; Pedigree of Ivatt ; London pedigrees and coats of arms ; Elys of Norwich : grant of arms ; Genealogical Notes and Queries : Creed ; Sir Thomas Blount, executed in 1400, and the Blounts of Kingston Blount, Oxon. ; Monumental inscriptions in the church and churchyard of St. Mary's, Wimbledon.

The Numismatic Chronicle, 5th series, vol. 9, parts 3-4, contains :—Greek coins acquired by the British Museum in 1928 ; The pre-reform coinage of Diocletian, by P. H. Webb ; The numbering of the victories of the Emperor Gallienus and of the loyalty of his legions, by Andreas Alföldi ; The first gold issues of the Tetrarchy at Siscia, by Andreas Alföldi ; A find of nobles at Horsted Keynes, Sussex, by G. C. Brooke ; The chronology of the zodiacal coins of Jahāngīr, by S. H. Hodivala ; The town of Germanicopolis-Gangra in Paphlagonia, by I. A. Richmond ; Telephoros ; Hoards of Roman coins : Newbiggin, Muswell Hill, Upton ; Roman coins from Icklingham, by J. W. E. Pearce ; The coins found at Silchester, by J. W. E. Pearce ; Roman coins from Cirencester, by

J. W. E. Pearce; Note on a hoard of late Roman coins found at Llangarren, Herefordshire, by Mill Stephenson.

Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, April 1930, contains:—The Palestine Exploration Fund and the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem; Some Stone Age sites recently investigated, by G. M. FitzGerald; A sixteenth-century pilgrim.

Saga-Book of the Viking Society, vol. 10, part 2, contains:—Icelandic ballads, by Edith C. Batho; Danes and Norwegians in Yorkshire, by A. H. Smith; Icelandic Folklore, by Helen T. M. Buckhurst; A Norse camp at Brandon, Suffolk, by C. Morley; Rorik of Jutland and Rurik of the Russian chronicles, by Col. N. T. Belaiew.

Ancient Egypt, 1929, part 3, contains:—The Egyptian Lily, by Sir Flinders Petrie; Alexander and Ammon, by J. G. Milne.

Part 4 contains:—The copper axe, by E. A. Marples; Some unpublished Egyptian objects from Kertch, Olbia, and Tiflis, by I. Sneguireff; A further note on the *Ka*, by G. D. Hornblower; Betwixt Egypt and Nubia, by J. H. Dunbar.

The Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal, vol. 33, no. 1, includes:—Wayland's Smithy, Berkshire, ii, The excavations of 1919-20, by C. R. Peers and Reginald A. Smith; The interior of the chapel of Henry the Seventh in Windsor Castle, by G. E. Miles; Shroud brasses of Berkshire, by H. T. Morley.

Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society, vol. 28, part 2, contains:—The Troutbeck family, by J. Brownbill; The Stuart kings and Chester Corporation, by H. T. Dutton; A letter of confraternity of the Grey Friars, Chester, by J. H. E. Bennett; Roman burials in Eaton road, Chester; Roman amphitheatre in Ursuline convent school grounds, Chester.

Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 3, contains:—Notes on Walker's Place-Names of Derbyshire, pt. ii, by F. Williamson; Later descendants of Domesday Holders of land in Derbyshire, by Rev. S. P. H. Statham; Ravencliffe Cave, by W. S. Fox; Arbor Low and the holed stone, by Basil Barham; A hoard of fourteenth-century pennies and foreign sterling found at Derby, 1st Sept. 1927, by J. O. Manton; French prisoners in Ashbourne and England, by E. A. Sadler; Note on lynchets in Derbyshire, by W. H. Young; An Aethelstan penny, by J. O. Manton.

The Essex Review, January 1930, includes:—Gilwell Hall, by S. J. Barns; The Milton Hall Extent, by C. F. D. Sperling; Boyhood of Bishop Bedell, by Rev. H. Smith; Some Essex portraits of the Edwards family, by Rev. E. Farrer; Four Essex windmills, by A. Hills; The Emery family, by A. R. Emery; Essex dove-houses, by A. Hills and H. Smith; Old saw pits, by A. Hills; Ringer's jugs, by A. Hills; Black's canal, Romford, by J. H. Bayliffe; An old boat and its connection with Fairlop Oak, by J. H. Bayliffe; Account of the painted glass in Walden church, notes by the late C. K. Probert.

Transactions of the Greenwich and Lewisham Antiquarian Society, vol. 3, no. 4, contains:—The story of the Greenwich Armoury, by A. D. Sharp; The Saxon barrows in Greenwich Park, by A. R. Martin.

Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Liverpool, vol. 17, nos. 1-2, contains:—A 'mascot' rein-ring from Boghàz Kyöi, by H. R. Hall; The religion of a primitive people, by A. C. Haddon; Excavations at Niezwiska, Poland, July 1926, by R. W. Hutchinson and J. P. Preston; Two Etruscan vases, by R. W. Hutchinson.

Journal of the Manchester Egyptian and Oriental Society, no. 15, contains:—The connection of Oriental studies with Commerce, Art, and Literature during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, by J. P. Naish; Two Sumerian records in the Manchester Museum, by Rev. T. Fish; The Life-giving Pearl, by Prof. M. A. Canney.

Report of the Marlborough College Natural History Society, no. 78, includes:—Savernake Forest, by H. C. Brentnall; Shaw church, by H. C. Brentnall.

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, 4th series, vol. 12, part 1, contains:—Shropshire Members of Parliament, by H. T. Weyman; The minister's library in Tong church, by Rev. J. E. Auden; Notes on recent acquisitions to the prehistoric section, Shrewsbury museum, by Lily F. Chitty; The Grey Friars of Shrewsbury, by Canon A. J. Moriarty; The riddle of Abdon Burf, by G. R. H. Webster; The rural deaneries of Burford, Stottesdon, Pontesbury, and Clun in the sixteenth century, by Rev. A. J. Knapton; Shrewsbury Members of Parliament, by H. T. Weyman; Stone celt found in Clunton, by Lily F. Chitty; Small perforated stone adze from High Hatton, by Lily F. Chitty; Bronze palstave from Preeswood, by Lily F. Chitty; Bronze palstave from Knockin, by Lily F. Chitty; Wilderhope, by J. A. Morris; Bristol and America, by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; Atcham bridge, by J. A. Morris; Clive House, Shrewsbury, by J. A. Morris; Shropshire briefs in Tideswell church register, by J. M. J. Fletcher; Calendar of Shropshire Wills in Shrewsbury Registry, by Rev. R. C. Purton.

Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society, vol. 75, includes:—Proceedings at the Annual Meeting at Weston-super-Mare; Weston-super-Mare, by E. E. Baker; Notes on medieval stained glass at Winscombe and East Brent, by F. C. Eeles; Glastonbury Abbey excavations 1929, by C. R. Peers, A. W. Clapham, and Very Rev. E. Horne; Monumental effigies in Somerset, supplement i, by Dr. A. C. Fryer; Kilmersdon manor house, by Lord Hylton; Armour in Somerset churches, by F. H. Cripps-Day; Excavations at Murtry Hill, Orchardleigh Park, by H. St. George Gray; Ancient monuments in Somerset, by Very Rev. E. Horne; Bronze palstave, Peasedown St. John, by Dr. A. Bulleid; The Meare Lake Village excavations 1929, by Dr. A. Bulleid and H. St. George Gray; Excavations at Ham Hill 1929, by H. St. George Gray; Excavations at Kingsdown Camp, Mells, 1928-29, by H. St. George Gray; Gaulish settlement at Ilchester, by H. St. George Gray; Roman pewter, Meare, by H. St. George Gray; Roman remains, Winscombe, by H. St. George Gray; Saxon cemetery, Camerton, by Very Rev. E. Horne; Altar stone, Nunney Castle, by Very Rev. E. Horne; An enclosure in the parish of Rowberrow, by H. St. George Gray; The Saxon charters of Somerset, by G. B. Grundy.

Sussex Notes and Queries, vol. 2, no. 8, contains:—Thomas and Brian Twine, by W. H. Godfrey; Sussex entries in London Parish registers, by W. H. Challen; 'Segnescome', by Alfred Ancombe; Saxonbury Camp: Interim Report, August 1929, by S. E. Winbolt; Hove: origin of the name, by E. F. Salmon; Newcastle House, Lewes; An interesting fireback; Sussex Gold; Two probable Hundred Moots; Lewes House and School Hill House; Harbotel-Holland families; Fairlight Old Church; Bulverhithe and pre-Christian sites; Battle Abbey Church; Dr. John Bayly, Meteorologist; The inquests of ninth, 1340-1; A Lewes Priory charter; A lady surgeon; Superstition at Pagham, 1569; Lewes old bank; St. Mary the Virgin, Apuldram.

Vol. 3, no. 1, contains:—Roman roads in Ashdown Forest, by Ivan D. Margary; Bishop Sherburne and Shulbrede Priory, by W. D. Peckham; Sussex entries in London Parish Registers, by W. H. Challen; St. Andrew, Alfriston; A Brighthelmston 'Tarriat' of 1673, by W. C. Wallis; The churchwardens' accounts of West Tarring, by Rev. W. J. Pressey; Hove: origin of the name, by Prof. A. Mawer; Brooch found at Ardingly; Dallaway inscription; An Elizabethan manor house; Horsham Candelabrum; Seal of Countess D'Eu; John Culpeper; Hawkesborough; Buxted estate.

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, December 1929, contains:—Three inventories of plate and furniture belonging to Salisbury Cathedral, transcribed by J. J. Hammond; Lawsuit concerning property of Robert May of Broughton Gifford, 1598, by G. Kidston; Heraldry of the churches of Wiltshire, by Rev. R. St. J. Battersby; The Society's MSS.—Grittleton Manor Rolls, 1613-25, 1627-47, translated by the late Rev. C. W. Shickle, annotated by Canon F. H. Manley.

Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 29, part 4, contains:—Monuments restored to Eggleston; Effigy removed at Ilkley; Anglian comb from Whitby; Roman inscription at Bowes; Towton cross; Sheriff Hutton 'posy ring'; The Bronze Age in West Yorkshire, by Dr. A. Raistrick; The Templars in Yorkshire, by Rev. Dr. E. J. Martin; Two fifteenth-century lists of Yorkshire Religious; Seventeenth-century copies of early Yorkshire charters; A foundation charter of Bridlington priory.

History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, vol. 27, part 1, includes:—The armorials of the Scottish Border, by C. H. Hunter Blair; The owners of Dirleton, by W. Douglas; Crachocrestrete: a forgotten Berwickshire road, by J. H. Craw; Jet necklaces from the Borders, by J. H. Craw; Notes on excavations at Falla Cairn, Oxnam, by P. B. Gunn.

Publications of the Clan Lindsay Society, vol. 3, no. 12, contains:—Ancient Crawford, by John Lindsay; The Lindsays of the Lennox, by John Lindsay; Extracts from old Registers, by Hon. E. R. Lindsay.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 59, part 2, contains:—The inscriptions on the slab at Fahan Mura, co. Donegal, by R. A. S. Macalister; Ancient graves in Sligo and Roscommon, by H. Morris; The traditions of Conall Cernach, by Margaret E. Dobbs; The Court book of Esker and Crumlin, 1592-1600, by E. Curtis; Ancient stone monuments near Lough Swilly, co. Donegal, by Vice-

Admiral Boyle Somerville; The Pettigo brooch; Drumbrughas cross, co. Fermanagh; The Hollywood stone; Kilcrouney church; Curratober cist, co. Galway; Dug-out canoe from Clonlisk, Offaly; Coins found near Longford.

Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society, vol. 11, no. 1, contains:—Sir Gerald Aylmer, by Sir F. Aylmer; Hearth money Roll for co. Dublin; Naas volunteers, 1779.

Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 1928–9, contains:—Nonconformist academies in Wales, by Rev. H. P. Roberts; Lewis Bayly, bishop of Bangor (d. 1631), and Thomas Bayly (d. 1657), his son, by E. A. B. Barnard; The Cymmrodorion Society and service to Wales, by Rev. G. Hartwell Jones; 'The Cymmrodorion Vindicated'; The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, by Sir Vincent Evans; Art and the Cymmrodorion, by Lord Treowen and Sir William Llewellyn.

The Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, vol. 5, part 1, includes:—Two Denbighshire MSS., by H. I. Bell; A Lleyl Lay Subsidy account, by T. Jones Pierce; French opinion concerning Dr. Richard Price, by Irene M. Fothergill and David Williams; Current work in Welsh Archaeology.

Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1929, includes:—Roman coins found in Anglesey, by E. Neil Baynes; A list of Anglesey Wills (1671–1690), by Hugh Owen; Anglesey manuscripts in the National Library of Wales; Beaumaris Bailiffs' Accounts (1779–1805), by Hugh Owen; The Ordnance Survey: its history and methods, by E. Greenly; Newborough Warren flints in 1928, by T. Pape; Lombardic lettering on Anglesey sepulchral slabs.

Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society, vol. 61, includes:—Mithraism in Wales, by V. E. Nash-Williams.

Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, part 52, includes:—Carmarthen Borough constabulary, 1658–1835; Erasmus Williams's Letter Book, Carmarthen, 1775–1780; Llanelly, seizure of French barks, 1638–9; Carmarthen: brigs launched, 1805–6; Carmarthen notes, 1765–1827; Carmarthen: Nelson's triumph and death, 1805; The 'Wood' Welsh pedigree MSS.; Hugh or Hughes; Corlett or Curlett; Thomas Tenison, archdeacon of Carmarthen, 1728–1742; Carmarthen councillor amoved from office, 1797; Carmarthen Theatre, 1809; Carmarthen: Council's fishing experiment, 1804–8; Carmarthen: address to the Prince Regent, 1819; The Society's samplers and stitchery pictures; Carmarthen: rioting, 1801–8; Carmarthen burgesses show their teeth, 1818; Carmarthenshire bygones in National Museum of Wales.

Bulletin of the Museum, Valletta, Malta, vol. 1, no. 1, includes:—Ta'Hajrat megalithic ruins at Mjar, Malta, by T. Zammit.

The Indian Antiquary, January 1930, contains:—Dr. Keith on Apabhramsa, by Kesava Prasad Misra; False statements about King Jayachandra and Rao Siha, by Pandit Bisheshwarnath Reu; Ancient sites near Ellora, Deccan, by K. de B. Codrington; On the text of the Mahaviracarita, by S. K. De; Notes on Asoka's inscriptions, by H. P.

Jayaswal; Remarks on the Andaman Islanders and their country, by Sir R. C. Temple.

February 1930, contains:—Nasun inscription of Isanabhata of Vikrama Samvat 887, by R. R. Halder; Bengal's contribution to philosophical literature in Sanskrit, by Chintaharan Chakravarti; A life of Nand Rishi, by Pandit Anand Koul; Periods in Indian history, by F. J. Richards; Remarks on the Andaman Islanders and their country, by Sir R. C. Temple.

March 1930, contains:—Notes on Khotan and Ladakh, by A. H. Francke; Some remarks on the Bhagavadgita, by J. Charpentier; Origin of the caste system in India, by the late S. C. Hill; Remarks on the Andaman Islanders and their country, by Sir R. C. Temple.

April 1930, contains:—The social and ceremonial life of the Santals culled from various sources, by Biren Bonnerjea; Periods in Indian history, by F. J. Richards; Notes on Khotan and Ladakh, by A. H. Francke; Origin of the caste system in India, by the late S. C. Hill; Mo-ha-chan-p'o, by C. E. A. W. Oldham; The Scattergoods and the East India Company, edited by Sir R. C. Temple.

Bulletin of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, January 1930, contains:—Marble figurine and marble jar from Paros; Sumerian gold statuette from Egypt; Roman coins from the Weymouth Bay estate hoard; An archaic ivory statuette of the Ephesus type; Bronze pole end and ancient Greek or Greco-Italian model chariot; Jades from the collection of Wu Ta Ch'eng; Sixteenth-century oak door from Sussex.

American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 34, no. 1, contains:—The foundations of the Philonian portico at Eleusis, by P. H. Davis; Lotus- and Melon-beads, by G. A. Eisen; Two inscribed slingers' bullets from Galatista, by W. N. Bates; Report of the General Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, vol. 39, part 1, contains:—The Spanish manuscripts of the Florida State Historical Society, by J. A. Robertson; Forty years of research and exploration in Yucatan, by E. H. Thompson; The development of the Clipper ship, by C. E. Park; Notes for a Wigglesworth bibliography, by M. B. Jones; Bibliography of American cookery books, by W. Lincoln.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 68, no. 4, includes:—The origins of civilization in Africa and Mesopotamia, their relative antiquity and interplay, by G. A. Barton; A comparison of Egyptian and Babylonian civilizations and their influence on Palestine, by A. Rowe.

Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 23, part 1, contains:—The carcasses of the Mammoth and Rhinoceros found in the frozen ground of Siberia, by I. P. Tolmachoff.

Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, February 1930, includes:—Two remarkable engravings; A silver chocolate pot; An American chest of the seventeenth century; An early illustrated Jaina MS.; A Horn foot-rule; A Syracusan tetradrachm signed by Eukleidas; Prehistoric pottery from China.

April 1930, includes:—Paintings by Carlo Crivelli in Boston and Cambridge; Miniatures from an early Persian Shāh Nāmā; Chinese silver of the T'ang dynasty; English porcelain figures of the eighteenth century; An Irish silver cup.

Bulletin of the Associates in Fine Arts at Yale University, vol. 4, no. 1, includes:—Yale's work at Doura; The Garvan collection of early American silver, pewter, china, and glass.

Old-Time New England, vol. 20, no. 3, contains:—The Salisbury mansion, Worcester, Mass., by Harriette M. Forbes; The Stephen Salisbury house in Worcester and its restoration, by N. M. Isham; The country store, by Ellen C. (Hobbs) Robbins; The frescoed walls of the Meeting House at Middleton, N.H., by E. B. Allen; The Scates-Shapley tavern, Middleton, N.H., with an account of its destruction by fire, by A. C. MacLellan.

Vol. 20, no. 4, contains:—The preservation of West Wycombe, England, by G. K. Menzies; The Blue Anchor tavern, Boston, by W. K. Watkins; The old west end, Boston, by H. B. Hersey; Contracts to build the Stephen Salisbury mansion in Worcester, 1772–1790, by Harriette M. Forbes and N. M. Isham; The vanished Pinky, by G. S. Wasson.

Académie Royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Classe des Lettres, vol. 15, nos. 7–9, 10–12, contain:—A Christian inscription from Milan, by H. Delehay; Buddhist notes, by L. de la Vallée Poussin.

Vol. 16, nos. 1–2, contains:—Buddhist notes, by L. de la Vallée Poussin; The part of Chrétien de Troyes in the composition of the Grail, by M. Wilmotte.

Académie Royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Commission Royale d'Histoire, vol. 94, part 1, contains:—An unpublished Valenciennes Chronicle, by E. Delcambre.

Bulletin des Musées Royaux, Parc du Cinquantenaire, Bruxelles, 3rd series, vol. 2, no. 1, includes:—Tapestries with the legend of Notre Dame du Sablon, by Marthe Crick-Kuntziger; Sculptures from Limbourg, by Cte. J. de Borchgrave; A rosary 'nut', by J. Destrée; A pre-Hellenic marble statuette, by V. Verhoogen; The Budans collection of Chinese art, by J. Bommer.

Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur, vol. 38, part 2, contains:—Ossogne (Matagne-la-Petite), by Chanoine Roland; A newly created nobleman of the fourteenth century, by A. Huart; The supposed sarcophagus of the Blessed Marie d'Oignies, by E. Hucq; Dinant notes, 2nd series: i. The béguinages at Dinant in the middle ages, ii. The ransom of a Dinant prisoner in 1468, iii. The ferry at Dinant in the fifteenth century, iv. The company of latteners, by D. D. Brouwers; Some Namur artists of the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries, by F. Courtoy.

Namurcum, vol. 5, contains:—Repoussé latten basin of the seventeenth century, by J. Destrée; A bell from the abbey of Boneffe at Saint-Lémar, Haute Vienne, by Dom T. Réjalot; History of the Royal Athenaeum at Namur, by D. D. Brouwers; Namur Sans-Culottes of 1793, by F. Courtoy; A landscape by Henry Blès in the Musée des Beaux-Arts,

Brussels, by J. Destrée; An English peer's (the duke of St. Albans) baggage seized at Dinant in 1763, by D. D. Brouwers; Philippe le Bel, king of France, and the county of Namur in 1294, by D. D. Brouwers; The arms of Gembloux, by A. Huart; A Carolingian reliquary at Maeseyck, by Cte. J. de Borchgrave; The Proper hotel at Namur, by F. Courtoy; Excavations at Jemelle, by F. Courtoy; The Neolithic period of Namur, by J. le Grand; The date of the church of Frizet, by F. Courtoy; Additions to the museum, by F. Courtoy.

Památky Archeologicke, vol. 36, parts 1 and 2, contains:—The hoard of bronze daggers from Kozi Hrbety, near Horomerice, by J. Böhm; The Gradual of Frère Gotzwin, monk of Nepomuk, by A. Friedl; Studies in Halstatt culture; ii. Tombs at Strazkov, by A. Stocky; Humprecht Jan Černin, by Z. Kalista; A painting of St. Venceslas by Antoine Petter, by A. Breitenbacher; Tumuli in the district of Pisek, by B. Dubsky; The third tumulus at Vel. Turna, by B. Dubsky; Settlements of La Tène III date near Petrovice, by B. Dubsky; The 'castle' near Cimelice, by B. Dubsky; Find of a zoomorphic vase at Kluky, by J. Hellich; A Roman bronze key from Vestec, by J. Hellich; A grave with a protohistoric skeleton at Os Kobra, by J. Hellich; A grave containing corded pottery at Presnysleni, by M. Malina; New finds of corded pottery, by L. Hajek; Grave with corded pottery at Kojetice, by J. Neustupny; Corded pottery acquired by the National Museum, by J. Neustupny; Grave with incineration burial at Moat, by J. Neustupny; Roman grave with skeleton at Prague-Michle, by J. Neustupny; The problem of Czech prehistory, by J. Axamit; Ribbon ware from Kluky, by F. Skrdle; A tomb with crouched skeleton, polished axe, and flint knife at Caslav, by F. Skrdle; A grave of the Protounetice period at Caslav, by F. Skrdle; Protohistoric graves at Vrdu, by F. Skrdle; Grave of the Slav period at Husinec; The collection of pictures of Dr. A. Podlaha; The picture 'A gallery with pictures of the life of St. Venceslas', by J. Samal; Documents relating to Baroque art in Bohemia, by J. V. Simak; Pictures in the château der Valdštejn at Unichovo Hradiste, by J. V. Simak; A statue of St. John Nepomucene at Sedlcany, by J. Skutil; Building contract made with Carlo Lurago, by H. Hoffmann.

Nordiske Fortidsminder, II bind, 4 hefte, contains:—The discovery of an oak cist of the early Bronze Age at Egtved, by T. Thomsen.

Bulletin Monumental, vol. 88, no. 5-6, contains:—Some destroyed churches of northern France, by L. Serbat; The churches of Moret and Gretz, by A. Bray; Chapels dedicated to St. Michael, by J. Vallery-Radot; Two medieval bath-rooms, by M. Aubert and G. Duhem; The wings of a fourteenth-century triptych in the Louvre, by Mme J. Bouchot-Saupigne; The fittings of the cathedral at Chartres, by E. Brunet; Eighteenth-century projects for altering the quire of Chartres cathedral, by M. Jusselin; The date of the glass in Dol cathedral, by W. H. Eagle; The capitals in the quire of Cluny, by P. Deschamps.

Vol. 89, no. 1-2, contains:—The date of the vaults of Durham cathedral, by J. Bilson; The Church of Saint-Jean-au-Marché at Troyes, by P. de Saint-Aubin; The historiated capitals at Cunault, by

La Baronne Brincard; The oratory of Saint Pierre-les-Étieux, by La Marquise de Maillé; The stalls of the church of Simorre, by R. Duvernoy.

Revue Archéologique, tome 30, Juillet-Septembre 1929, contains:—The landscape in Van Eyck's 'Virgin with the donor' in the Louvre, by Lt.-Col. Andrieu; Nantosvelta (?) amongst the Lingones, by G. Drioux; An unpublished episode in the civil war of A. D. 69, by S. Reinach; Πυκτεύειν, by L. Robert; Inscriptions from Armenia in unknown characters, by A. Kalantar; The Palladium at Rome, by A. Audin; The church of Saint Loup de Naud, by R. Delondre; A cameo commemorating the battle of Actium, by M. Maximowa; Statues and statuettes, by S. Reinach.

Oct.-Dec. 1929, contains:—Italiote ceramic, by P. Wuilleumier; Leucas, by P. Boyancé; The origin and evolution of Byzantine painting, by L. Bréhier; The date of the burials of Saint Jean de Belleville, by Abbé Favret; Antiques from the Villa Medici, by F. Boyer; Statues and statuettes; The voyages of Ulysses; The breviary of Philippe le Bon; Archaeological discoveries in Soviet Russia; Review of epigraphical publications.

Revue Anthropologique, Janvier-Mars 1930, nos. 1-3 (Émile Nourry, Paris). M. Peyrony contributes most of the archaeology to this number, and collaborates with the Abbé Breuil in a description of the calcite statuette of a woman from Sireuil in the Dordogne. It was formerly in the collection of Dr. Capitan, and was turned up by a cart-wheel at the exit of a quarry, but lost its head in the process. Though the actual site is unknown, there is no doubt of its Aurignac character. Historically it is of interest as having led to the exploration of Combarelles. More important is M. Peyrony's study of Le Moustier, with detailed sections of the various deposits. The outstanding fact is the occurrence of typical Le Moustier forms both above and below a series of deposits, some containing Le Moustier flints in the St. Acheul tradition (that is, accompanied by hand-axes). The lowest layer yielded also Levallois flakes and remains of a temperate fauna. This important paper, when completed, will be specially welcome in England, where Le Moustier man also appeared before his time; and the references on p. 69 are worth noting, as the Solutré period was till recently regarded as devoid of art. M. Linckenheld has a paper without illustrations on the Bronze Age hoards of Lorraine (Dépt. Moselle), which are plotted on a sketch-map. The preliminary programme of the International Congress of Anthropology and prehistoric Archaeology in Portugal is printed at the end.

L'Anthropologie, tome xxxix, no. 5-6 (Masson et Cie, Paris: March 1930). M. Peyrony describes recent finds at the rock-shelter of Laugerie Haute, a type-station of Solutré culture. A sectional diagram shows a thin stratum with bone points bevelled at the base, lying on the top of an Aurignac deposit with Gravette points of flint; and it was from the former that two remarkable carvings have been recovered, perhaps due to Aurignac artists driven west by Solutré invaders. One shows a pair of mammoths confronted, the other is a gneiss pebble with groups of parallel lines irregularly disposed. A mesolithic cemetery at Tévéc in

the Morbihan has yielded a number of skeletons sprinkled with ochre and all with the legs bent towards the left so that the right leg was nearest the surface. The skulls were long and the stature very short, the upper limbs being frail compared with the legs, exercised in hunting. Among the finds is a triangular pygmy flint embedded in a vertebra, and therefore used as an arrow-head, the earliest example of this association. Bronze Age burials in the Kurgans of Minussinsk are described by the excavator M. Roudenko, who holds that most of the interments were secondary and that the tombs were opened from time to time, perhaps annually, for the insertion of additional bodies, more or less decayed. Knives, awls, and arrow-heads of bronze and bone, combs, and pottery are figured, but references on p. 423 are misleading (for 'fig.' read 'no.' on fig. 10). The remarkable skull of *Sinanthropus pekinensis* is discussed and figured (p. 457) by Professor Boule, who reproduces an English letter on the discovery. There are reviews of the official volume on Rhodesian man (p. 467); on human skeletons in Moravia (p. 472), and vertebrate fossils from the glacial and post-glacial beds of Scotland (p. 473). The question of pygmy elephants in the Mediterranean islands and Pleistocene land-bridges is discussed at some length (p. 476); and three papers on Pleistocene Italy are noticed. The significance of changes in Scandinavian sea-level is emphasized (p. 485), and Professor Gordon Childe's work on the most ancient East is reviewed in more than four pages. Mr. Burkitt's book on South Africa's past is also noticed, with others on early Africa. There are also short notices of epipalaeolithic skulls and the prehistoric population of Bohemia (p. 522); nor is the alleged discovery of a palaeolithic skeleton in Ireland overlooked (p. 575). An official pronouncement on the International Congress of Anthropology and prehistoric Archaeology will be found on p. 569: its first meeting since Geneva (1912) is fixed for September at Coimbra in Portugal.

Aréthuse, 1929, part 4, contains:—The work of the engravers Philippe and Salomon Abraham in the Hermitage, by M. Maximova; The armour of Henri II, by C. Buttin; The Kollybos, by Prince M. Soutzo.

1930, part 1, contains:—Discovery of Roman coins; The seal of Jean Biscul, sub-dean of Chartres in the fifteenth century; The gilding of pottery in Campania in the fifth century A.D., by F. de Mély; Helioseiros, by S. Ronzevalle; The hoards of Roman coins in Aunis-Saintonge and their significance, by R. P. Bourrain; Two Classical sculptures representing Jews, by R. Eisler; A Nabataean divining on a Parthian coin, by M. Dayet.

Pro Alesia, 12-14 année, contains:—Alesia and the colonial policy of Rome, by J. Toutain; Report on the excavations at Alesia, by J. Toutain; Poitou and the barbarians, by M. Tourneur-Aumont; A bronze sword of Hungarian type, by G. Chenet; The foundations of a neolithic hut in Argonne, by G. Chenet; The potter Pistillus, by J. Toutain; A protohistoric bronze figurine in Sens museum, by Augusta Hure.

Hespéris, vol. 8. no. 3-4, contains:—The rise of monarchical power among the Berber tribes of the western High Atlas, by F. de la Chapelle; Silver jewellery from the 'Tache de Taza', by J. Goudard; Berber

historical and literary notes, by L. Justinaud; A source for the history of science among the Arabs, by R. L. Blachère; The cult of the morning star amongst the pre-Islamic Arabs and the feast of the Epiphany, by J. Noiville; A travelled Moroccan Rabbin, by Y. D. Sémach; Berber games, by M. Claverie; An *oppidum* in the Berber country, by J. Herber; Portuguese possessions in Morocco at the end of the fifteenth century, by R. Ricard; Saharan Berber architecture, by M. Mercier; Moroccan bibliography, 1927-8.

Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, no. 280, includes:—The geology of the Morinie, by Dr. Dervaux; The revolt of the conscripts and peasants in the Départements du Nord and Pas de Calais 1813-14, by Q. de la Hennerie.

No. 281, contains:—Dom Charpentier, 54th abbot of Blangy-sur-Ternoise, 1713, by A. Demont; The Terouenne fief in Paris, by Dr. Lanselle; The construction of a chapel at the Hermitage, Wisgues, and the limits of the *banlieu* of the castle of Wisgues, by J. de Pas; The treatment of lunacy and the devotion to Saint Hubert in the district of Saint-Omer, by J. de Pas.

Bulletin de la Société archéologique et historique de Nantes et de la Loire-Inférieure, vol. 68, contains:—The former church of St. Nicholas at Nantes: wishes of its rector in 1788, by G. Halgan; The father of Béranger the song-writer: one of the 132 Nantais, by D. Barthélémy; The Revolutionary committees of the district of Savenay, by D. Barthélémy; The legend of Saint Lomer, by D. Barthélémy; Memoirs of Mlle Julienne Goguet de Boishéraud, by A. Bourdeaut; Chateaubriant, by J. Chapron; Restoration of the menhir of Saint Nazaire, by M. Baudouin; The Norsemen's swords from the Île de Bièce, by G. Durville; Walks in Nantes, by G. Halgan; Walks in Cars, by G. du Plessix; La Bretesche, Suscinio and St. Gildas de Rhuys, by E. Lemé.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1929, parts 1 and 2, contains:—Excavations at Amiens in 1927-8, by E. Bienaimé; The abbey of Breteuil in times of war, by L. Goudallier; The presbytery of Boisrault, by G. Beaurain; The return to the Roman liturgy in the diocese of Amiens in the nineteenth century, by the abbé de Kytspotter.

Bonner Jahrbücher, heft 134, contains:—House-urns or granary-urns, by F. Oelmann; A hoard of neolithic implements in Lobberich, by A. Stelger; West European urn-fields, by G. Kraft; *Homo novus*, by W. Schur; The tribune-buildings of Vetera, by H. Mylius; New investigations on the Roman Eifel canal, by F. Fremersdorf; Find of gold gulden at Birkheim, by J. Hagen; The work of the Provincial Museums of Bonn and Trier.

Mannus, band 21, heft 3 und 4, contains:—Numerical, astronomical, and calendar symbols, by F. Röck; Palaeolithic finds in the Lürmecketal, by E. Henneböle; The Vandals in North Jutland, by G. Kossinna; Tardenois Man in French Switzerland, by C. Gumpert; A mesolithic site in the Ruhr by Schwerte, by J. Spiegel; A buried settlement of the later Bronze Age at Lobeda near Jena, by G. Eichhorn; Deductions from a comparative examination of the burial sites of the Bronze and

Early Iron Age (Göritz I and II) of the Lebus Circle at Frankfurt a.d. Oder, by M. M. Lienau; A late Imperial grave find with decorated lance-heads from Poland, by E. Peterson; A late Merovingian burial at Nordhausen, by G. Kossinna; Hiltipreht, by F. Morawe; Viking sword pommels, by G. Kossinna; The child's grave at Jembka, by O. Krone; Professor Antoniewicz's treatment of the metal buckles of the West Galician mountaineers and of the Slovaks, by B. v. Richthofen; The problem of Mother right, by K. F. Wolff.

Band 22, heft 1 und 2, contains:—The evolution of cultures, by O. Jaekel; Old Slav art and Strzygowski's *Versuch ihres Nachweises*, by W. Schultz; A new early German grave find with bronze cup from the former province of Posen, by E. Petersen; An early Stone Age engraving from the Balve caves in Westphalia, by J. Andree; The old question of the Lippstädt 'faustkeils', by W. Löscher; New pottery finds of the Aunjetitz age from North Saxony, by A. Mirtschin; A grave field and a settlement of early La Tène and late Hallstatt age from the neighbourhood of Coblenz, by A. Günther; A pot lid inscribed with signs from Saxon Lausitz, by K. Braune; A fourth grave field of La Tène Age at Leipzig, by K. Braune; A 'face' brooch from Ostheim, by G. Eichhorn; Two dug-outs from Töndern on the Weser, by L. F. Zotz; Adolf Shück's studies on the origin and development of Swedish municipalities, by N. Åberg.

Ergänzungsband 7, includes:—Proceedings of the tenth prehistoric Congress at Magdeburg; German polytheism in prehistory, by G. Kossinna; Summary of the points in which his views of the Diluvium of Central and North Germany differ from those of the official geological maps, by L. van Werveke; The older Stone Age of Central Germany, by C. Engel; New finds of artifacts in the Loess of the Hasenwinkel at Unterriszdorf, by H. Lehmann; The characteristic of the Sirgenstein stage in Westphalia and its position in the palaeolithic horizon, by J. Andree; The later Stone Age cultures of the Middle Elbe district, by C. Engel; Northern Danubian house building in the later Stone Age of Central Europe, by W. Radig; The origin and distribution of early Iron Age house-urns in Northern and Central Europe, by C. Engel; Knowis culture in Thuringia and prehistoric cannibalism, by E. Lehmann; The Imperial and Migration periods in the Elbhavelland, by O. Felsberg; The year 550 as the turning-point in the culture of the Migration period, by H. Kuhn; The 'Siebenburgen' as the northern culture land of the later Stone Age, by H. Reineth.

Nassauische Annalen, band 50, contains:—A Nassau magistrate as author, by P. Wagner; The early history of Diez mills, by E. Schaus; Two modern forged deeds dealing with the early history of Diez, by V. K. May; A soapstone model by Hans Dirmstein, by F. Kutsch; Orange-Nassau troubles in the Thirty Years' War, by K. Pagenstecher; Nassau politics at the Rastatt Congress, by A. Henche; Mills in the Ems district, by A. Bach; Dorlar and the lords of Merenburg in tradition, by K. H. May; The Carthusians in the Rheingau, by H. Otto; The dispute concerning the confiscated goods of the Houses of Nassau-

Saarbrücken during the Thirty Years' War, by K. Pagenstecher; Nassau politics at the time of the 'Reichsdeputationshauptschluss', by A. Henche; The Udenberg, by J. Christ.

Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen uit 's Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden, vol. 10, part 2, contains:—The correspondence of Abgar and Christ (a Coptic MS. in the Museum), by P. A. A. Boeser; A statuette of a hippopotamus of the Middle Kingdom in the Rijksmuseum, by L. Keimer; Two torsos of Queen Hatshepsut, by W. D. van Wijngaarden; Two Sumerian acquisitions in the Museum, by F. M. T. Böhl; The process of mummification among the Egyptians, by M. Wagenaar; The monotheism of Amenhotep IV and that of the early Israelites, by W. D. van Wijngaarden.

Notizie degli Scavi, ser. vi, vol. v (1929), fasc. 7-9. Orvieto: Description of terracotta decorations of the Etruscan temple (see *Not. Scav.* 1925), by L. Pernier; Excavation of a Roman villa near Bolsena with good bronzes (second century A. D.), and a circular reservoir near Viterbo, by P. Romanelli; Castelnuovo di Porto, remains of a Roman house, by the same; Otricoli, tombs with weapons and pottery, by E. Stefani. In the neighbourhood of Rome P. Romanelli describes various finds on the site of the ancient Fidenae, especially fragments of inscriptions relating to the cult of the Bona Dea, one recording offerings (*cathedra, pulvinar, vestimenta*, &c.) by a freedwoman Maria, *magistra bonae deae*, and other discoveries on the Via Salaria and Via Flaminia. From the neighbourhood of Mantua, epitaphs and a statuette of the Magna Mater, by R. Paribeni; Tresilico (Calabria), remains from Hellenistic-Roman tombs, by E. Galli. Sicily: Report by P. Marconi on the well-known building in polygonal masonry on the 'Rocca' of Cefalu. The building is Greek, not earlier than the sixth-fifth century B. C., but it leads to a chamber in the rock behind containing a spring, which seems to be much older. A spring in this arid district might well have been the object of a prehistoric cult, the purposes of which were served by the early Greek building. P. Marconi also gives the results of a detailed examination of the theatre at Segesta, which appears to belong to the Hellenistic age (third-second century B. C.). In Roman times the stage and proscenium were reconstructed. There are traces of a prehistoric settlement on the site, apparently connected with a cave, access to which was carefully preserved by a door in the wall of the theatre. This suggests an early cult, identified perhaps by the Greeks with the god Pan, figures of whom in high relief decorated the stage of the theatre. Sardinia: A. Taramelli records a gold coin of Tiberius III (698-705), and at Forni near the forest district of Gennargentu a votive inscription to Silvanus—*numini nemoris Sorabensis*—by C. Ulpus Severus, governor of the island, probably under Trajan.

Rendiconti della R. Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, ser. vi, vol. v, fasc. 1-4 (January-April 1929). Greek and Latin etymologies, by V. Pisani; Memoir of L. Pastor (1854-1928), the historian of the Popes, by C. Manfroni; Actions and obligations in Roman law, by G. Segré; The historians of the old Academy of the Lincei (1693-30), by G. Gabrieli;

Reports on the progress of the Corpus of Greek Mosaics, the Corpus of Vases, Catalogue of MSS. of Alchemy, the Corpus of Italian inscriptions, the Dictionary of Medieval Latin, presented to the Congress of the International Union of Academies at Brussels in May 1929.

Vol. v, fasc. 5, 6 (May-June 1929). The Mesopotamian myth of Adapa, by G. Furlani; Sketch of the history of the Academy of the Lincei from its foundation in 1603, with account of documents in its possession, portraits of members, publications, &c., by G. Furlani; Greek and Latin etymologies (continued), by V. Pisani; Note on the Arabic version of Aristotle's Poetics, by F. Gabrieli; Report on the progress of the Dictionary of Medieval Latin.

Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter, 1929, includes:—Bronze bowls and glass beakers of the Migration period in Norway, by A. Bjørn; A Stone Age cave site at Hegge in Skatral, by B. Hougen; Norwegian brooches of the Vendel period, by G. Gjessing.

Forhandlinger, band 2, includes:—The old seal of Trondhjem, by F. B. Wallem; The seal of Eric of Pomerania, by F. B. Wallem.

Bolleti de la Societat Arqueologica Luliana, January-February, 1930, includes:—The Bronze Age in Majorca, i. La Cova de Son Mulet, by L. Ferbal and A. Crespi; Constitutions and Ordinances of the Kingdom of Majorca, by A. Pons.

March 1930, includes:—Coins of the Roman Republic, by L. Ferbal; Feast of the Nativity of our Lady, 1622, by P. A. Sanxo; Notes on the ecclesiastical history of Majorca, by J. Rullan.

Forvännan, 1930, häfte 1 (Stockholm). Axel Person has an article on the relation of agricultural rites to the rock-engravings, interpreting the symbols as religious and deriving certain details from classical lands. The 'swords' seen on some figures he regards as tails of a ceremonial disguise or uniform, especially as all the horned figures are so provided. Corybantes and satyrs are quoted as parallels. The following points in Otto Rydbeck's exposition of the earliest settlement of the North may be noticed. At the beginning of the later Stone Age (about 2700 B. C.) there came a new people to north Jutland, probably from England along coasts now covered by the North Sea: they were agriculturists, who used polished stone implements and buried their dead in large stone chambers. The pointed-butt celts he dates 2700-2600 B. C.; the dolmens 2600-2300; the chambered barrows 2300-1800; and the stone cists 1800-1600. The aboriginal population were long-headed and of low stature, the megalithic people were tall and powerful, with shorter head-form; and the Danes to-day have shorter heads than the Swedes.

Bidrag till Södermanlands äldre Kulturhistoria, vol. 23, includes:—Funeral monuments in Sörmland churches in the Dutch Baroque style, by B. Waldén.

Anzeiger für Schweizerische Altertumskunde, vol. 31, contains:—The barrow site of Sarmenstorf, by H. Reinersh and R. R. Bosch; Roman pottery in Geneva, by W. Deonna; The frescoes in the church of Ressudens, by E. Bach; The newly discovered wall-paintings in the Rathaus of Appenzell, by J. Egli; The church of Valeria by Sitten, by

H. Holderegger; Accounts and proceedings of the building society, and fittings of the great church in Zürich, by K. Escher; Classification of the Swiss Lake neolithic, by P. Vouga; Excavations of the Pro Vindonissa Society, 1928, by R. Laur-Belart; The Gothic stalls at Lausanne, by E. Bach; Gifts of windows and armorials of the Lucerne Rotenburg gild from 1514-1617, by H. Lehmann; Inventory of the Basle armoury from the eighteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century, by E. A. Gessler; Biography of Peter Sprang, by R. Frauenfelder; New graffiti from Vindonissa, by R. Laur-Belart; Swiss drawings and the question of the possibility of there being two Hans Funks, father and son, in Berne in the first half of the sixteenth century, by H. Lehmann; Bone carvings from Vindonissa, by T. Eckinger; Athene of Avenches, by W. Deonna; The ceremonial plate of the Trauenfeld Constaffel society, by K. Frei.

Basler Zeitschrift, band 28, contains:—Industries in the 'Pool' of Little Basle, part 3, by E. Schweizer; The reform of church government by the Council of Basel, by R. Zwölfer; Ratsherr Andreas Heusler (1802-1868) and his policy in the *Basler Zeitung* (1831-1859), by E. His.

Mitteilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich, band 30, heft 6, contains the eleventh report on Pile Dwellings, by D. Viollier, O. Tschumi, and T. Ischer.

Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte, vol. 29, part 1, contains:—Select papyri from Karanis, by A. E. R. Boak; Report of the Director-General on the reconstitution of the small temple called Taharga at Karnak, by E. Drioton; A Greek inscription, by C. G. Edgar; A head of King Shabaka, by R. Engelbach; Evidence for the use of a mason's pick in ancient Egypt, by R. Engelbach; The direction of the inscriptions on obelisks, by R. Engelbach; A peculiarity of dress in the Old and Middle Kingdoms, by R. Engelbach; The sign $\overline{\text{H}}$ st, by R. Engelbach; An ancient Egyptian 'dress-bow', by R. Engelbach; Excavations of the Department of Antiquities at Saqqara, by C. M. Firth; A Middle Kingdom stela from Edfu, by B. Gunn; Additions to the collections of the Egyptian Museum during 1928, by B. Gunn; A bas-relief representing the goddess in the sycamore and the goddess in the date palm, by L. Keimer; The base of a statuette of the lady Duat-nefret, mother of Queen Nubkhaes, by P. E. Newberry; An unpublished Coptic fragment on Peter, patriarch of Alexandria, by A. Zikri.

Bibliography

Books only are included. Those marked * are in the Library of the
Society of Antiquaries.

American Archaeology.

- *L'art précolombien : L'Amérique avant Christophe Colomb. Par Jean Babelon, Georges Bataille, Alfred Métraux. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 87. Paris: Les Beaux Arts, n.d. 10 francs.
- *Machu Picchu, a citadel of the Incas. Report of the explorations and excavations made in 1911, 1912, and 1915 under the auspices of Yale University and the National Geographic Society, by Hiram Bingham. Memoirs of the National Geographic Society. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xiii+244. New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Milford, 1930. \$50.

Archaeology (General).

- *Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries. Final Report, part ii. Conclusions and recommendations relating to individual institutions. Dated 1st January 1930. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. 104. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1930. 2s.
- *Description of the House and Museum on the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, the residence of Sir John Soane. Edited from the original 'Descriptive' matter of the Founder in 1835... by Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 139. Oxford: printed at the University Press, 1930.
- *Pauly's Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft. Vierzehnter Band, Lysimachos-Mazaion. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Columns 2583. Stuttgart: Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1930.

Architecture.

- *Étude sur l'art médiéval en Géorgie et en Arménie. Par Jurgis Baltrušaitis. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xv+105, with 101 plates. Paris: Leroux, 1929.
- *L'architecture religieuse en Hongrie du xi^e au xiii^e siècle. Par Ladislas Gál. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. Pp. xv+300. Paris: Leroux, 1929.
- L'architecture religieuse Russe du xi^e au xvii^e siècle. By G. K. Loukouski. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 11$. Pp. 114, with 144 plates. Paris: Leroux, 1929.
- Wasmuths Lexikon der Baukunst. Erster Band, A bis Byz. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 704. Berlin: Wasmuth, 1929.

Art.

- *Die Altslavische Kunst. Ein Versuch ihres Nachweises von Josef Strzygowski. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xv+296. Augsburg: Filser, 1929.
- *The interrelation of the Fine Arts in England in the Early Middle Ages. By M. Dickens Whinney. University College (London) monographs on English medieval art, iii. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Pp. xvi+30, with 16 plates. London: Benn, 1930. 7s. 6d.

Assyriology.

- *A Sumerian palace and the 'A' cemetery at Kish, Mesopotamia, part ii. By Ernest Mackay, with a preface by Stephen Langdon. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 66-215. Field Museum of Natural History; Anthropology, Memoirs, vol. 1, no. 2. Chicago, 1929.
- *The Flood. New light on an old story. By Harold Peake. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. x+124. London: Kegan Paul, 1930. 5s.

Bells.

- *The church bells of Wiltshire: their inscriptions and history. Part iii (Salisbury-Zeals), with a general account of Wiltshire bells and bell-founders. By H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 167-350. Wiltshire Archaeological Society, 1929. 8s.

Biography.

- *Scrittori contemporanei di cose romane: Rodolfo Lanciani. Per Thomas Ashby. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 43. Rep. *Archivio della R. Soc. Rom. di storia patria*, vol. 51. Rome, 1930.
- *Old Watchmakers. iv, Daniel Quare. By Francis Buckley. 10×8 . Pp. 6. Uppermill: Moore and Edwards, 1930.
- *Paul Sabatier, historian of St. Francis. A lecture delivered before the British Society of Franciscan Studies on 29th April 1929, by A. G. Little, D.Litt., F.B.A., with a personal appreciation by Sir Oliver Wardrop, K.B.E. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 14. Manchester: University Press, 1929.

Brasses.

- *A monumental brass once at Little Shelford church, Cambridge. By Ralph Griffin, F.S.A. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. 8. Privately printed, 1930.

Castles.

- *Ardincaple Castle and its Laids. By Edward Randolph Weller. $10 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvi+201. Glasgow: Jackson, Wylie, 1930. 31s. 6d.

Ceramics.

- *Staffordshire Pottery Figures. By Herbert Read. $11 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xv+24, with 70 plates. London: Duckworth, 1929. 42s.

Chinese Archaeology.

- *A history of early Chinese art. By Oswald Siren. Vol. i, The prehistoric and pre-Han periods; vol. ii, The Han period; vol. iii, Sculpture. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9$. Pp. xiv+75, with 108 plates; xvi+87, with 120 plates; xvi+75, with 128 plates. London: Benn, 1929-30. £3 3s. each volume.

Classical Archaeology.

- *The Treasuries of the Greeks and Romans. By Herbert Newell Couch. 9×6 . Pp. vii+112. Menasha, Wisconsin, 1929. \$1.50.
- *The Dolphin in the Literature and Art of Greece and Rome. By Eunice Burr Stebbins. 9×6 . Pp. vii+136. Menasha, Wisconsin, 1929. \$1.50.
- *The Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia at Sparta. Excavated and described by members of the British School at Athens, 1906-1910. Edited by R. M. Dawkins. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, Supplementary paper, no. 5. $10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xviii+420, with 207 plates. London: Macmillan, 1929. £5 5s.

Egyptology.

- *Aegyptiaca. A catalogue of Egyptian objects in the Aegean Area. By J. D. S. Pendlebury, with a foreword by H. R. Hall. $11\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xix+121. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1930. 15s.
- La Pittura Egiziana. By Giulio Farina. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 9$. Pp. iv+27, with 205 plates. Milano: Fratelli Treves, 1929.

Enamels.

- *English medieval enamels. By M. Chamot. University College (London) monographs on English medieval art, ii. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Pp. xii+50, with 20 plates. London: Benn, 1930. 7s. 6d.

Engraving.

- *Handbuch der Holz- und Metallschnitte des xv. Jahrhunderts. Von W. L. Schreiber. Vol. viii. General-Übersicht des gegenwärtig bekannten Bestandes öffentlicher und privater Sammlungen im Inland und Ausland. $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xiv+190. Leipzig: Hiersemann, 1930.

Epigraphy.

- *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum. Volumen Quartum: Fasc. 1. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. viii+96. Leyden: Sijthoff, 1929.

Etruscan Archaeology.

- *Sovana: topografia ed arte. Contributo alla conoscenza dell' Architettura Etrusca. By Ranuccio Bianchi Bandinelli. 11×8. Pp. 146. Firenze, 1929.

Folklore.

- *The Lore of the Unicorn. By Odell Shepard. 9½×6½. Pp. 312. London: Allen and Unwin, 1920. 25s.

Gems.

- Catalogue of the antique engraved gems and cameos. By Paul Fossing. The Thorvaldsen Museum, Copenhagen. 12½×8½. Pp. 301. Copenhagen: Gad; London: Milford, 1930. 27s. 6d.

Heraldry.

- *Heraldry in Guernsey. Compiled with the co-operation of Miss E. F. Carey, by Major N. V. L. Rybot, D.S.O., F.S.A. 10×7½. Pp. xxxix. Rep. *Trans. Soc. Guernesiae*, 1928.
- *The Merchants' Marks of the Channel Islands. By Major N. V. L. Rybot, D.S.O., F.S.A., with biographical notes by Edith F. Carey. 10×7½. Pp. 26. Rep. *Trans. Soc. Guernesiae*, 1928.

History and Topography.

- *The Book of Examinations and Depositions, 1622-1644. Edited by R. C. Anderson, M.A., F.S.A. Vol. i, 1622-1627. 8½×6½. Pp. xii+118. Publications of the Southampton Record Society, vol. 29. Southampton: Cox and Sharland, 1929.
- *The Register of St. Mary Somerset, London. Edited by W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A. Part 1, Christenings and Marriages, 1558-1837. 10½×6½. Pp. xi+360. Publications of the Harleian Society, Register Section, no. 59. 1929.
- *New Links with Shakespeare. By E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.Soc. 8½×6½. Pp. xiv+135. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1930. 10s. 6d.
- *Rochester Bridge, 1387-1856. A history of its early years. Compiled from the Wardens' accounts by M. Janet Becker. With a foreword by J. C. Ratcliff. 9×5½. Pp. xv+123. London: Constable, 1930. 10s. 6d.
- *Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester 1208-1265. By Charles Bémont. A new edition translated by E. F. Jacob. 8½×5½. Pp. xxxix+303. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1930. 15s.
- *Crvena Hrvatska i Dubrovnik. By Dr. N. Z. Bjelovučić. 8½×6. Pp. 67. Zagreb, 1929.
- *La Grande Enquête de 1389 en Brabant. Textes publiés sous les auspices de la Commission Royale d'Histoire par Jacques Bolsée. 7½×5½. Pp. xl+674. Brussels: Lamertin, 1929.
- *History of Bradwell-on-Sea, Essex. By Herbert Brown. 9×5½. Pp. x+199. Chelmsford: Clarke, 1930. 6s.
- *The Desert Route to India: being the journals of four travellers by the Great Desert Caravan Route between Aleppo and Basra, 1745-1751. Edited by Douglas Carruthers. 9½×6. Pp. xxxvi+196. Hakluyt Society, second series, no. lxiii. 1929.
- *London's Old Latin Quarter; being an account of Tottenham Court Road and its immediate surroundings. By E. Beresford Chancellor, M.A., F.S.A. 8½×5½. Pp. ii+299. London: Cape, 1930. 15s.
- *A short History of the Site of the Law Society's Hall, London. By Pretor W. Chandler, F.S.A. 9½×7½. Pp. 12. Privately printed, 1930.
- *Dom Martène. Histoire de la Congrégation de Saint-Maur. Publiée avec une introduction et des notes par Dom G. Charoin. Tome III, 1645-1655. 9½×6½. Pp. iii+285. Archives de la France monastique, vol. xxxiii. Ligugé and Paris, 1929.
- *The Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers at Dinmore, co. Hereford. By Rev. E. Hermitage Day, D.D., F.S.A. 9½×6½. Pp. 34. Library Committee, Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Historical Pamphlets, no. 3. Privately printed, 1930.

- *The Church of All Saints, Selworthy, and its chapels of Lynch and Tivington. By Francis C. Eeles. 8½×5½. Pp. 28. Taunton: Barnicott and Pearce, 1929. 9d.
- *Leicestershire Medieval Village Notes. Collected by George F. Farnham, F.S.A. Vol. iv. 9½×6½. Pp. 402. Privately printed, 1930.
- *Sainte Catherine de Sienna: essai de critique des sources. Les œuvres de Sainte Catherine de Sienna. Par Robert Fawther. 9½×6½. Pp. viii+377. Bibliothèque des écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome. Paris: Boccard, 1930.
- *A history of the British Army. By the Hon. J. W. Fortescue. Vol. xiii, 1852-1870, with a volume of maps. 8½×5½. Pp. xxviii+598. London: Macmillan, 1930. 40s.
- *The Preservation and Interpretation of Ancient Records. By Lord Hanworth. 9½×6½. Pp. 8. Dugdale Society Occasional Papers, no. 2. Oxford, 1930.
- *Annals of a Suffolk Village, being historical notes on the parish of Horringer. By Manners W. Hervey. 7½×5½. Pp. vi+128. Cambridge: printed for the author at the University Press, 1930. 10s. 6d.
- *Documents relatifs à la Réglementation de l'assistance publique à Mons du xve au xviii^e siècle. Publiés par Paul Heupgen. 8½×5½. Pp. 254. Brussels: Lamertin, 1929.
- *Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English affairs, existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, and in other Libraries of Northern Italy. Vol. 29, 1653-1654. Edited by Allen B. Hinds. 10½×6½. Pp. xlix+393. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1929. 30s.
- *Bromley, Kent, from the earliest times to the present century. By E. L. S. Horsburgh, with a chapter on the manor and palace by Philip Norman, LL.D., F.S.A. 10×7½. Pp. xvi+494. London: Hodder & Stoughton, for the 'History of Bromley' Committee, 1929.
- *Government of Northern Ireland. Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records for the year 1928. 9½×6. Pp. 119. Belfast: Stationery Office, 1929. 2s.
- Calendar of the Plea Rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. iii, Edward I, 1275-1277. Edited by Hilary Jenkinson. 10×7½. Pp. lii+390. Jewish Historical Society, 1930. 31s. 6d.
- The sources for the early history of Ireland. By James F. Kenny. Vol. i, Ecclesiastical. 9½×6½. Pp. xvi+807. New York: Columbia University Press; London: Milford, 1930. 63s.
- *Somersetshire Pleas from the Rolls of the Itinerant Justices (for the eighth year of the reign of Edward I). Vol. iv, part 1 (Civil Pleas). Edited by Lionel Landor. 8½×7. Pp. x+415. Somerset Record Society, vol. 44, 1929.
- The seven ages of an East Lothian parish, being the story of Whittingehame from earliest times. By Marshall B. Lang. With a foreword by the Lady Frances Balfour. 9×6. Pp. xvi+208. Edinburgh: Grant, 1930. 10s. 6d.
- *The Fasti of St. Patrick's, Dublin. By Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D., Dean of St. Patrick's, with an appendix on the French congregation in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, 1666-1816, by Thomas Philip Le Fanu, C.B. 8½×5½. Pp. viii+336. Dundalk: Tempest, for the Standing Committee of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, 1930. 20s.
- *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England). An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in London. Vol. v, East London. 10½×8½. Pp. xlviii+149, with 193 plates. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1930. 17s. 6d.
- *Pages from the history of the Benedictine monastery of Malmesbury. By Major-General Sir Richard Luce, K.C.M.G., C.B. 8½×5½. Pp. vi+64. Devises: Simpson, 1929.
- *The Godolphins. By Brigadier-General F. G. Marsh. 8½×6. Pp. 84. Privately printed, 1930.
- *Centenary History of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. By C. F. Dendy Marshall. 11×8½. Pp. ix+192. London: Locomotive Publishing Company, 1930. 30s.
- *Knights of Edward I. Vol. iii [L to O]. Notices collected by Rev. C. Moor, D.D., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S. 10×7. Pp. xii+293. Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. 82. 1930.

- Notes on the history of Monks Eleigh. By Rev. the Hon. A. F. Northcote. 10x7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 92. Ipswich: Harrison, 1930. 6s.
- The Bishop's Register. A translation of documents from medieval episcopal registers designed to illustrate their contents as well as various phases of medieval episcopal activity, with introductions and notes by Clifford J. Offer. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xii+243. London: S.P.C.K., 1930. 12s. 6d.
- *Archbishop Herring's Visitation Returns, 1743. Vol. iii. Edited by S. L. Ollard and P. C. Walker. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. ix+253. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, vol. 75. 1929.
- *Boteler's Dialogues. Edited by W. G. Perrin. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxxix+341. Publications of the Navy Record Society, vol. 65. 1929.
- *Dictionnaire historique et archéologique de la Picardie. v, Arrondissement de Montdidier; Cantons de Rosières et Roye. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 479. Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, Fondation Ledieu. Amiens, 1929.
- *A history of Tollerton, Nottinghamshire. By Sidney Pell Potter. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. v+151. Nottingham: Saxton, 1929. 6s. 6d.
- *The Diocese of Bangor during three centuries (seventeenth to nineteenth century inclusive): being a digest of the registers of the bishops. Compiled with introduction by Arthur Ivor Pryce. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. lxxxviii+186. Cardiff: Lewis, 1929. 6s. 6d.
- *Minutes and Accounts of the Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon and other Records, 1553-1620. Transcribed by the late Richard Savage and others, with introduction and notes by Edgar I. Fripp. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. li+165. Publications of the Dugdale Society, vol. 10. London: Milford, 1929.
- *Notes on the South-East Corner of Chancery Lane, 1119-1929. By R. T. D. Sayle. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7. Pp. v+70. London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1929. 15s.
- *Malta of the Knights. By E. W. Schermerhorn. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6. Pp. iv+316. London: Heinemann, 1929. 25s.
- *Some Forerunners of the newspaper in England, 1476-1622. By Matthias A. Shaaber. 9x6. Pp. xi+368. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1929.
- *Catalogue of the Fewster collection of F. S. Smith's sketches of old Hull. By T. Sheppard. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. v+32. Hull Museum Publications, no. 165. Hull: The Museum, 1929.
- *The earliest Northamptonshire Assize Rolls, A.D. 1202 and 1203. Edited with an introduction by Doris M. Stenton. 10x6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxxviii+214. Publications of the Northamptonshire Record Society, vol. 5. 1930.
- *New light on the discovery of Australia as revealed by the journal of Captain Don Diego de Prado of Tovar. Edited by Henry N. Stevens, with annotated translations from the Spanish by George F. Barwick. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvi+261. Hakluyt Society, second series, no. lxiv. London, 1930.
- *The inhabitants of Liverpool from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century. Compiled by R. Stewart-Brown, M.A., F.S.A. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. ii+39. Liverpool: Privately printed, 1930.
- *Scottish Family History: a guide to works of reference on the history and genealogy of Scottish families. By Margaret Stuart. To which is prefixed an essay on how to write the history of a family by Sir James Balfour Paul. 9x5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. vii+386. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1930. 24s.
- *Surrey Apprenticeships from the Registers in the Public Record Office, 1711-1731. 10x6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xviii+252. Surrey Record Society, vol. 10. 1929.
- *S. Louis of Toulouse and the process of canonization in the fourteenth century. By Margaret R. Toynbee. 9x5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. ix+266. British Society of Franciscan Studies, vol. 15. Manchester: University Press, 1929.
- *The Diary and Letter-Book of the Rev. Thomas Brockbank, 1671-1709. Edited by Richard Trapper-Lomax. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xi+417. Publications of the Chetham Society, vol. 89, new series. Manchester, 1930.
- *More Culloden Papers. Edited by Duncan Warrand. Vol. iv, 1744-1746. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxiii+241. Inverness: Carruthers, 1929.
- *Anglo-Saxon Wills. Edited, with translation and notes, by Dorothy Whitelock. 9x5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xlvii+244. Cambridge: University Press, 1930. 15s.

- *The Chancery under Edward III. By B. Williman. 9½×6. Pp. xxxi+242. Manchester: University Press, 1930. 17s. 6d.
- *The Register of Thomas de Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, 1317-1327. Edited for the Worcestershire Historical Society by Ernest Harold Pearce, Bishop of Worcester. 11½×8½. Pp. xi+321. Printed for the Worcestershire Historical Society, 1930.
- *The Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, 1694-1728. 12½×10. Pp. 102, with 54 plates. Publications of the Wren Society, vol. 6. Oxford: printed for the Wren Society at the University Press, 1929.

Indian Archaeology.

- *The Antiquities of Sind with historical outline. By Henry Cousens. 12½×9½. Pp. ix+184, with 103 plates. Archaeological Survey of India, vol. 46. Imperial Series. Calcutta, 1929. Rupees 44.14 or 68s. 9d.
- *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, no. 40. Pallava Architecture, part iii (the Later or Rajasimha period). By A. H. Longhurst. 13×10. Pp. v+28, with 13 plates. Calcutta, 1930. Rs. 4.6 or 7s. 3d.

Ivories.

- *Victoria and Albert Museum. Catalogue of Carvings in Ivory. By Margaret H. Longhurst, F.S.A. Part II. 8½×7½. Pp. xvi+150, with 97 plates. London: Stationery Office, 1929. 8s. 6d.

Law.

- *A Manual of Byzantine Law compiled in the fourteenth century by George Harmenopoulos. Vol. vi, On Torts and Crimes, rendered into English by Edwin Hanson Freshfield, LL.D. 8½×5½. Pp. xii+57. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1930.

Manuscripts.

- *Schools of Illumination. Reproductions from manuscripts in the British Museum. Part vi, French, mid-fourteenth to sixteenth centuries. 15×11. Pp. 14, and 15 plates. London: Printed by order of the Trustees, 1930. 25s.
- *Les principaux manuscrits à peintures de la Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal à Paris. Par H. Martin et Ph. Lauer. 12½×9½. Pp. 72, with 92 plates. Paris: Société française de reproductions de manuscrits à peintures, 1929.

Near-Eastern Archaeology.

- *Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua. Vol. ii, Meriamlik und Korykos: zwei Christliche Ruinenstätten des rauhen Kilikiens. Aufnahmen von E. Herzfeld mit einem begleitenden Text von S. Guyer. 11×8½. Pp. xviii+207. Publications of the American Society for Archaeological Research in Asia Minor. Manchester: University Press, 1930.

Philology.

- *Philological Studies in ancient glass. By Mary Luella Trowbridge. University of Illinois Studies in Language and Literature. 10½×7. Pp. 206. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1930. \$1.50.
- *The Revelations of Saint Birgitta. Edited from the fifteenth-century MS. in the Garrett Collection in the Library of Princeton University, by William Patterson Cumming. 8½×5½. Pp. xxxix+135. Early English Text Society, Original Series, no. 178. London: Milford, 1929. 10s.

Place-Names.

- *Rutupiae. By Rendel Harris. Caravan Essays, no. 11. 8½×6½. Pp. 31. Cambridge: Heffer, 1929. 2s.

Prehistoric Archaeology.

- *A Pedra Formosa: de Museu arqueológico da Sociedade Martins Sarmento. By Mário Cardozo. 9½×6½. Pp. 36. Rep. *Revista de Guimarães*. Guimarães, 1929.

- *The early colonization of North-eastern Scotland. By Professor V. G. Childe. 10×7. Pp. 51-78. Rep. *Proc. R. Soc. Edinburgh*, vol. 50, part 1. Edinburgh, 1930.
- *La Industria de la Piedra en Monte Hermoso. Por J. Imbelloni. Rep. *Anales de la Facultad de Ciencias* (Universidad Nacional del Litoral), tomo ii. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×7 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 147-168. Parana, 1928.
- *On the stimulus given by religion to surgery during the third epoch of the Neolithic period. By T. Wilson Parry, M.A., M.D. Cantab., F.S.A. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 3. Rep. *British Medical Journ.*, Nov. 30, 1929.
- *Der Wohnbau im jungsteinzeitlichen Deutschland. Von Werner Radig. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×7. Pp. vii+159. Mannus-Bibliothek, no. 43. Leipzig, 1930.
- *Catalogue of the Mortimer Collection of prehistoric remains from East Yorkshire barrows. By T. Sheppard. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×5 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. viii+146. Hull Museum Publications, no. 162. Hull: Brown, n.d. 15.
- *The Wyrley Stones. By Helen Travers Sherlock. Caravan Essays, no. 10. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×6 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 47. Cambridge: Heffer, 1929. 3s. 6d.
- *Les chemins creux en groupes de l'époque de La Tène. Par G. et A. Vincent. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×6 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 14. Rep. *Rev. des Études Anciennes*, xxxi, no. 4. Bordeaux and Paris, 1929.

Rings.

- *Victoria and Albert Museum. Catalogue of Rings. By C. C. Oman. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvi+154, with 40 plates. London: Stationery Office, 1930. 9s.

Roman Archaeology.

- *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes des Roemerreiches. Lieferung xlii: Kastell Miltenberg-Ost; Kastell Westernbach; Kastell Munningen. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×9. Pp. 8; 6; 60. Berlin and Leipzig: Petters, 1929.
- *La Pittura Ellenistico-Romana. By G. E. Rizzo. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×9 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iv+93, with 200 plates. Milano: Fratelli Treves, 1929. 150 lire.
- *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum consilio et auctoritate Academiae Litterarum Borussicae editum. Voluminis decimi quarti Supplementum. 15×11. Pp. 609-820. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1930. RM. 90.

Sculpture.

- *The Greek tradition in Sculpture. By Walter Raymond Agard. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Archaeology, no. 7. 9×6. Pp. x+59. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press; London: Milford, 1930. 13s. 6d.
- *Gotische Bildwerke der Deutschen Schweiz 1220-1440. Von I. Futterer. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×9. Pp. 208, with 96 plates. Augsburg: Filser, 1930.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 13th February 1930. Mr. C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.B.A., President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. A. J. H. Smith, Mr. A. R. Green, Mr. Q. Waddington, and Mr. P. R. T. Harris.

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., exhibited a medieval pyx from Abergavenny.

Mr. G. C. Dunning read a report on recent Roman discoveries in London.

Thursday, 20th February 1930. Mr. C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.B.A., President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. E. Chafy and Dr. A. Thorne were admitted Fellows.

Mr. H. St. George Gray, F.S.A., read a paper on the excavations at Kingsdown Camp, Mells, Somerset.

Thursday, 27th February 1930. Mr. C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.B.A., President, in the Chair.

Major H. D. Barnes was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. J. G. Mann, F.S.A., read a paper on the Sanctuary of the Madonna delle Grazie and its armour.

Thursday, 6th March 1930. Mr. C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.B.A., President, in the Chair.

Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., exhibited a medieval jug found at Pulborough (p. 276).

Mr. W. H. Quarrell, F.S.A., exhibited some Roman objects found at Bourton-on-the-Water.

Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A., exhibited four alabaster tables, a slate mould for religious pendants, and a gold 'grasshopper' ring.

The following were elected Fellows:—Dr. Harold Wachter, Mr. George Beaumont Beeman, Mr. James Robert Ogden, Mr. Stanley Austin, Captain Frederic Crooks, Prof. John Percival Droop, Mr. Eustace Carey-Hill, Mr. Victor Earle Nash-Williams, and Mr. Léon George Harold Lee.

Thursday, 13th March 1930. Mr. C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.B.A., President, in the Chair

Mr. E. Carey-Hill was admitted a Fellow.

Dr. Rose Graham, F.S.A., and Mr. A. W. Clapham, Secretary, read a paper on the Monastery of Cluny.

Thursday, 20th March 1930. Mr. C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.B.A., President, in the Chair.

Dr. Harold Wachter was admitted a Fellow.

The President referred to the death of Sir Edward William Brabrook, sometime Vice-President and Director, and moved that the Secretary be instructed to write a letter of condolence to the family on behalf of the Society.

The motion was carried unanimously, the Fellows signifying their assent by rising in their places.

Mr. R. P. Howgrave-Graham, F.S.A., read a paper on Clocks and Jacks: new light on the history of horology.

Thursday, 27th March 1930. Mr. C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.B.A., President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. H. J. Randall, Mr. V. E. Nash-Williams, and Mr. J. N. L. Myres.

Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A., read a paper on the excavation of the chambered tomb at Bryn Celli Ddu, Anglesey.

Thursday, 3rd April 1930. Mr. C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.B.A., President, in the Chair.

A letter was read from Miss Brabrook thanking the Fellows for the

message of sympathy sent to her and other members of her family on the death of her father.

Messrs. J. P. T. Burchell, F.S.A., and J. Reid Moir read a paper on the discovery of flint implements of Upper Palaeolithic types in glacial deposits in Yorkshire and Norfolk.

Thursday, 10th April 1930. Mr. C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.B.A., President, in the Chair.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1929 was read, and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

Mr. G. B. Beeman and Mr. S. Austin were admitted Fellows.

Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A., read a report on the excavations at Richborough in 1929.

Anniversary Meeting: Monday, 28th April 1930. Mr. C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.B.A., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Ralph Griffin and Dr. T. Davies Pryce were appointed Scrutators of the Ballot.

Messrs. E. J. H. Mackay and J. R. Ogden were admitted Fellows.

The following report of the Council for the year 1929-30 was read:—

The Council is happy once again to be able to report a year of satisfactory progress. Financial matters are dealt with by the Treasurer in his note to the accounts to which Fellows are referred.

Research. The Society's excavations at Richborough were continued under the supervision of Mr. Bushe-Fox from the end of July to the end of the second week in October; and an Unemployment Grant enabled further excavations to be carried on by His Majesty's Office of Works until the end of March. The results have proved very satisfactory, and Mr. Bushe-Fox presented his Report on the 10th of April. At Lydney, our Fellows Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler and Colonel Hawley continued the excavations begun last year on Lord Bledisloe's property, completing the examination of the temple and earthwork. The Report was read in November. Grants have been made from the Research Fund to other excavations in different parts of the country, and the work at Richborough and Lydney was again greatly helped by the funds contributed by the anonymous donor to whom the Society has been so much indebted in past years.

Library. The Subject-Index continues to make satisfactory progress, as does also the author catalogue. The number of persons using the Library, including Fellows, continues to increase, and the number of books borrowed is more than last year.

The following books, other than those sent for review, have been presented during the past year:

From the Authors:

The Story of Buckler's Hard, by R. Bingham Adams.

King John's House at Romsey, by W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.

Notes on some families and brasses, by H. C. Andrews.

Scrittori contemporanei di cose romane, by T. Ashby, F.S.A.

- Guide illustré de Djemila, by Albert Ballu.
 Medieval effigies in the county of Durham, by C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A.
 A medieval coffin paten, by C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A.
 The tile pavements at Newminster Abbey, by C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A.
 The hangmen of England, by Horace Blackley, F.S.A.
 Lectures on architecture by Sir John Soane, edited by A. T. Bolton, F.S.A.
 Ancient Emigrants: a history of the Norse settlements in Scotland, by A. W. Brygger, Hon. F.S.A.
 Fire Insurance in Liverpool, by P. C. Brown.
 The rise and progress of Wallasey, by E. C. Woods and P. C. Brown.
 Old Manchester clock and watch makers, by Francis Buckley, F.S.A.
 Old watchmakers: ii. George Graham, iii. of London, iv. Daniel Quare, by Francis Buckley, F.S.A.
 West Country Glasshouses, by Francis Buckley, F.S.A.
 Old Lancashire Glasshouses, by Francis Buckley, F.S.A.
 Rock paintings of Southern Andalusia, by Abbé Breuil and M. C. Burkitt, F.S.A.
 A short history of the site of the Law Society's Hall, London, by Pretor W. Chandler, F.S.A.
 The early civilization of North-Eastern Scotland, by V. Gordon Childe, F.S.A.
 Kentish bibliographical items, by F. W. Cock, F.S.A.
 A brief account of King's House, Spanish Town, Jamaica, by F. Cundall, F.S.A.
 Military costume on monumental brasses, by Mrs. Davidson-Houston.
 A bibliography of works relating to mummification in Egypt, by Warren R. Dawson.
 The family of Scroggs, by J. Renton Dunlop, F.S.A.
 The church of All Saints, Selworthy, by F. C. Eeles.
 Ringwold church, by F. C. Eeles.
 Leicestershire medieval village notes, vols. 1-4, by G. F. Farnham, F.S.A.
 A history of architecture on the comparative method, 8th edn., by Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A.
 A short history of Shelton and Oxon, by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.
 The silver contents of specimens of ancient and medieval lead, by J. Newton Friend and W. E. Thorneycroft.
 Monumental effigies in Somerset, part xiv b, by Dr. A. C. Fryer, F.S.A.
 Gloucestershire fonts, supplement, by Dr. A. C. Fryer, F.S.A.
 The Porlock Stone circle, Exmoor, by H. St. George Gray, F.S.A.
 Sir William Boyd Dawkins, by H. St. George Gray, F.S.A.
 An account of two volumes of manuscript anthems once in the Barrett collection, by Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.
 A monumental brass once at Little Shelford church, Cambridge, by Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.
 Wiltshire Bibliography, by Canon E. H. Goddard, F.S.A.
 A comparison between the Capsian and South African stone cultures, by A. J. H. Goodwin.
 The Montagu cave: a full report of the investigation of the Montagu rock-shelter, by A. J. H. Goodwin.
 An undescribed Lafreri Atlas and contemporary Venetian collections, by E. Heawood.
 Two Welsh heraldic pedigrees, with notes on Thomas Chaloner of Denbigh and Chester, Ulster King of Arms, by W. J. Hemp, F.S.A.
 Notes on the arms of Bishop Nicholas Robinson, by W. J. Hemp, F.S.A.
 Annals of a Suffolk village: being historical notes on the parish of Horringer, by Manners Hervey.
 Two small twelfth-century crosses made at Cologne, by W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A.
 Scratch dials: their description and history, by Dom Ethelbert Horne, F.S.A.
 The octocentenary of Reading abbey, by Dr. J. B. Hurry.
 Imhotep: the Egyptian god of medicine, by Dr. J. B. Hurry.
 Saunters through Kent, vols. 19-22, by Sir Charles Igglesden, F.S.A.
 Letter of David Colden, Loyalist, 1783, edited by E. Alfred Jones, F.S.A.
 The Journal of Alexander Chesney, a South Carolina Loyalist in the Revolution and after, edited by E. Alfred Jones, F.S.A.

- Old church silver in Canada, edited by E. Alfred Jones, F.S.A.
 The civic plate, regalia, &c., of the Norfolk Boroughs, edited by E. Alfred Jones, F.S.A.
 The parish registers of Holy Trinity, King's Court (otherwise Christ Church), York, by W. J. Kaye, F.S.A.
 Annual Report of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, by Sir Arthur Keith.
 The development of architecture in Gloucestershire to the close of the twelfth century, by W. J. Knowles, F.S.A.
 The church of St. Nicholas, Ashchurch, by W. J. Knowles, F.S.A.
 Winstone church, Gloucestershire, by W. J. Knowles, F.S.A.
 The Lewknor Carpet, by Brig.-General F. Lambarde, F.S.A.
 Pedigree of Lantarnam, co. Monmouth, by Lt.-Col. G. H. Lawrence, C.M.G.
 Pedigree of the Lawrence family, by Lt.-Col. G. H. Lawrence, C.M.G.
 Antiquities from Essex in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, by E. Thurlow Leeds, V.-P.
 Mohenjo-daro, by Mrs. E. Mackay.
 An historical and architectural guide to Charlton House, Kent, by A. R. Martin, F.S.A.
 Ancient carpenters' tools, by H. C. Mercer.
 A list of the original scientific communications by J. Reid Moir.
 On the stimulus given by religion to surgery during the third epoch of the neolithic period, by T. Wilson Parry, F.S.A.
 History of the Sackville family, by C. J. Phillips.
 Museums, Libraries, and local history, by W. Pollitt, F.S.A.
 Christ's Hospital, Abingdon: the almshouses, the hall, and the portraits, by A. E. Preston, F.S.A.
 Some Ravenscrofts, by W. Ravenscroft, F.S.A.
 Le centre de l'Asie, la Russie, la Chine et le style animal, by M. I. Rostovtzeff, Hon. F.S.A.
 Dialect and the doctor, by J. Hambley Rowe, F.S.A.
 Tristram, King Rivalen, and King Mark, by J. Hambley Rowe, F.S.A.
 King Arthur's territory, by J. Hambley Rowe, F.S.A.
 Heraldry in the Channel Islands, by Major N. V. L. Rybot, F.S.A.
 The merchants' marks of the Channel Islands, by Major N. V. L. Rybot, F.S.A.
 Facsimiles of early charters in Oxford Muniment Rooms, by Rev. H. E. Salter.
 A link in the early history of London, iii, by Harold Sands, F.S.A.
 Holmedalsfunnet: en båtgrav i Sunnfjord, by Haakon Shetelig, Hon. F.S.A.
 Runeskriften kilder: en orientering i de nyere synsmåter, by Haakon Shetelig, Hon. F.S.A.
 Pedigree of Statham (Liverpool and New Zealand branch) from 1716, by R. Stewart-Brown, F.S.A.
 La Bohème préhistorique, i, l'Âge de Pierre, by Albin Stocký.
 Cranbrook church inventory, 1509, by Aymer Vallance, F.S.A.
 Les chemins creux en groupes de l'époque de La Tène, by G. and A. Vincent.
 The chantry chapels of Wakefield, by J. W. Walker, F.S.A.
 More Culloden Papers, vol. 4, by Duncan Warrand, F.S.A.
 The members of Parliament for Shropshire, by H. T. Weyman, F.S.A.
 Boley Hill, Rochester, after the Roman period, by Canon S. W. Wheatley, F.S.A.
 Castle Hill Camp, Tonbridge, by S. E. Winbolt.
 A study of the character of abbot Thomas de la Mare and the brass of Thomas de la Mare, St. Albans abbey church, by Ernest Woolley, F.S.A.
- From George Audley:
 Audley pedigrees compiled by A. L. Reade, part i.
- From Sir Hickman Bacon, Bart., F.S.A.:
 A catalogue of the Roman inscribed stones found in the city of Lincoln, by Arthur Smith.
- From the Registrar of the Standing Council of the Baronetage:
 Roll of the Baronets, 1929.

- From Dr. Tancred Borenius :
 St. Christopher in English Medieval Wall-painting, by H. C. Waite.
- From Sir Joseph Bradney, C.B., F.S.A. :
 The Dutch edition of Camden's *Britannia* printed in Amsterdam in 1648.
 The history and description of Cassiobury Park, Herts., by John Britton, 1837.
- From the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral :
 Canterbury Cathedral Chronicle, no. 3.
 Third Report of the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral.
- From Prebendary Chanter, F.S.A. :
 Reports of the Church Plate Committee of the Devonshire Association, 1-16.
- From G. P. Churchill, C.B.E., F.S.A. :
Revue Africaine, vol. 70, pts. i and ii.
- From A. W. Clapham, Secretary :
 Capharnaüm et ses ruines, by Dr. P. Gaudence Orfali.
 Histoire des antiquités de la Ville de Nîmes, by M. Ménard, 8th edit., 1840.
 Chronicon abbatis Urspergensis, c. 1560.
 Restauration du château de Dijon, by Charles Suisse.
- From Prebendary Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A. :
 Visits to monasteries in the Levant, by Hon. R. Curzon.
 The antiquities of Coventrie, 1765.
 The history of . . . South Wingfield, by Thomas Blore.
- From L. Coutil, Hon. F.S.A. :
 Louviers et ses environs à travers les âges.
- From Messrs. Coutts & Co. :
 Coutts' : the history of a banking house, by R. M. Robinson.
- From Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A. :
 A history of the ancient house of Curwen, by John F. Curwen, F.S.A.
- From G. Eland, F.S.A. :
 Buckinghamshire dialect, by H. Harman.
- From H. St. George Gray, F.S.A. :
 The Glastonbury abbey excavations, 1928.
 Excavation at the Caves, Cheddar.
 The Pitt-Rivers Museum, Farnham.
- From Ralph Griffin, F.S.A. :
 An historical and topographical description of ancient . . . Verulam, by F. L. Williams.
 A short memoir of . . . William Hardwicke, by H. Smith.
 A descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts and scarce books in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, by Rev. Morgan Cowie, 1843.
 Family of Penn, by James Coleman, 1871.
 Memoirs, by Sir Almeric Fitzroy.
 Wayman Wills and Administrations in the P.C.C. 1383-1821, by J. Harvey Bloom.
 A calendar of Wills relating to the county of Suffolk in the P.C.C. 1383-1604, compiled by C. W. S. Randall Cloke.
 The ancient city of Canterbury.
- From W. J. Hemp, F.S.A. :
 Estampas Compostelanas por Ksado.
 L'archéologie préhistorique, by Le Baron de Baye.
- From W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A. :
 A tour thro' London about the year 1725 by Daniel Defoe, edited by Sir Mayson Beeton and E. Beresford Chancellor, F.S.A.
- From Dr. G. F. Hill, C.B., F.S.A. :
 L'Histoire de Béziers racontée par ses pierres, by J. Dardé and J. Sourines.
- From Sir Charles Hyde :
 The excavations at Vinča 1929.

From P. M. C. Kermode, Local Secretary :

Fourth report of the Manx Archaeological Survey.

From Mrs. C. L. Kingsford :

Historical notes on medieval London houses, by the late C. L. Kingsford, F.S.A. ;
author's copy with manuscript additions.

From Brig.-General Fane Lambarde, F.S.A. :

Authentic memorials of remarkable occurrences . . . in the family of Sir George
Sondes, Bart.

From Major-General R. B. Mitford, C.B., F.S.A. :

The Right to bear Arms, by X.

Chirk Castle accounts, A. D. 1605-1666, compiled by W. M. Myddleton.

From the Curator of the Norwich Castle Museum :

Report of the Castle Museum Committee, 1928.

From the Oriental Ceramic Society :

Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society for the year 1927-8.

From the Order of St. John of Jerusalem :

The preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers at Dinmore, co. Hereford, by Rev.
E. Hermitage Day, F.S.A.

From Harold Sands, F.S.A. :

James Watt and the Steam Engine, by H. W. Dickinson and R. Jenkins.

England under the Norman occupation, by J. F. Morgan.

Tort, Crime, and Police in medieval Britain, by J. W. Jeudwine.

Bicentenary memorial volume of Sir Christopher Wren, A. D. 1632-1723.

The Inner and Middle Temple, by H. H. L. Bellot.

Tattershall castle, Lincolnshire, by the late Marquis Curzon of Kedleston and
H. Avray Tipping.

Picturesque Palestine, Arabia, and Syria, by Karl Gröber.

Centenary history of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, by C. F. Dendy
Marshall.

Simon de Montfort, by Charles Bémont, translated by E. F. Jacob.

From the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings :

The repair of ancient buildings, by A. R. Powys.

From Sir Ronald Storrs :

An attempt at a bibliography of Cyprus, by G. Jeffery.

From Aymer Vallance, F.S.A. :

The Easter sepulchre in Faversham church, by Fane Lambarde.

From the Director of the Valletta Museum :

Bulletin of the Valletta Museum, vol. 1, no. 1.

From the Victoria and Albert Museum :

Catalogue of rubbings of brasses and incised slabs in the Victoria and Albert
Museum.

Catalogue of carvings in ivory, part 2.

Catalogue of rings.

From the National Museum of Wales :

Guide to the collection of Welsh Bygonies, by I. C. Peate.

General. Her Majesty the Queen graciously accepted an invitation to
become a Royal Fellow of the Society.

The Society was represented by the Secretary at the Jubilee celebrations
of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies.

A party of Fellows and their friends paid a most enjoyable and profitable
visit to Yugo-Slavia in July, a Report of which was published in the
Journal for October. The Council would like once again to express their
thanks for and appreciation of this mark of international friendship.

The re-seating and re-arrangement of the Meeting Room was carried out during the summer recess. The Council has every reason to believe that it has met with general approval and would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Fellows for their generous support towards the cost.

The following gifts other than books have been received during the past year:—

From E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.:

Plans and elevation by P. F. Robinson, F.S.A., of a building for the accommodation of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries proposed to be erected on the north side of Trafalgar Square in 1831.

From Prebendary Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A.:

Descrizione del sepolchro dei Volunni scoperto in Perugia nel 1840 (MS.).
Drawings made of the Castel del Monte, Terra di Bari.

From R. Neville Hadcock:

An etching of Tynemouth priory in the middle ages, by R. Neville Hadcock.

From W. A. Littledale, F.S.A.:

Plaster impressions of the 4th Great Seal of Queen Victoria, of the Great Seal of Edward VII, and of the 1st Great Seal of George V.

From Dr. Mice Mičić, Mayor of Dubrovnik:

Photograph of the reception of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries at the Benedictine abbey on Locrom island, Dubrovnik, July 1929.

From Rev. C. Moor, D.D., F.S.A.:

MS. list of the Knights of Edward I, vol. 3 (F-H), compiled by the Rev. C. Moor.

From A. E. Preston, F.S.A.:

Plaster impression of the seal of Christ's Hospital, Abingdon.

From the St. Albans and Herts. Archaeological Society:

Air photographs of Verulamium.

From Sir Algernon Tudor Craig, F.S.A.:

Impression of the seal of Sir George Carey, Lord Hunsdon, as Captain-General of the Isle of Wight and Vice-Admiral of the County of Southampton.

From Miss Joan Wake:

Cast of the seal of Robert FitzWalter, died 1235.

Obituary. The number of deaths is rather less than last year, but the list contains the names of the senior Ordinary and Honorary Fellows:—

Ordinary Fellows.

Charles Edward Allan, 17th December 1929.

Rev. James Oliver Bevan, 15th February 1930.

Sir Edward William Brabrook, C.B., 20th March 1930.

Rev. Carus Vale Collier, 22nd June 1929.

Sir Lionel Henry Cust, K.C.V.O., 12th October 1929.

Rev. James Davenport, 2nd March 1930.

David Dippie Dixon, 28th October 1929.

Col. Arthur Wellesley Foster, 13th September 1929.

Hubert Alexander Freeman, 12th September 1929.

Richard William Goulding, 9th November 1929.

Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Ingle Joyce, 12th March 1930.

Charles Edward Keyser, 23rd May 1929.

Col. Frederick Arthur Heygate Lambert, 3rd November 1929.

William Martin, 24th May 1929.

Edmund Toulmin Nicolle, 13th August 1929.

Charles George James Port, 1st August 1929.

Rev. William Fothergill Robinson, 29th August 1929.

Archibald Philip, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., 21st May 1929.

Col. Alfred Herbert Tubby, C.B., C.M.G., 23rd March 1930.

Sir Lawrence Weaver, K.B.E., 9th January 1930.

Edward Alfred Webb, 23rd July 1929.

Herbert Maxwell Wood, 3rd October 1929.

Honorary Fellow.

Rodolfo Lanciani, 23rd May 1929.

REV. JAMES OLIVER BEVAN was elected a Fellow in 1895, having been appointed a Local Secretary for Herefordshire some years previously. While serving in that capacity he collaborated in the Archaeological Survey of Herefordshire which was published by the Society in 1896. He had made several other contributions to the Society's publications, but of late years ill health had prevented his undertaking any active work. It may be of interest to record that before taking Orders he had been a Civil Engineer and had never severed his connexion with the Institution, of which at his death he was one of the oldest members.

SIR EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, who died in March within a month of his 91st birthday, was elected on 13th December 1860 and had therefore been a Fellow for 69 years, a period only exceeded by Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, who was a Fellow for 72 years from 1785 to 1857. Sir Edward became 'Father' of the Society in June 1920 on the death of Sir Herbert Barnard. During his long connexion with the Society Sir Edward had held many offices, having served as an ordinary member of Council in 1881, 1882, 1887, 1888, 1894, 1895, 1902, 1903, as a Vice-President from 1906 to 1909, and as a Director from 1909 to 1921. He had also acted as an Auditor on several occasions and in every way had identified himself with the work and objects of the Society. He made several communications to the Society, his last being in 1917, when on the mistaken assumption that that year was the two-hundredth anniversary of the Society's foundation, he read a paper on 'Bicentenary Observations on Antiquarian Longevity'. In after years he must have been gratified at having been able to prove in his own person the truth of the doctrine he there enunciated. It is also to his suggestion that the present system of Composition fees is due.

He was a member of many other Societies, having been President of the Royal Anthropological Institute, of the Folk-lore Society, of the South Eastern Union of Scientific Societies, of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, and of the Anthropological and Economic Sections of the British Association, Treasurer of the Royal Archaeological Institute, and a member of the Royal Statistical Society and of the Royal Society of Literature.

In public life Sir Edward had been successively Assistant Registrar and Registrar of Friendly Societies, retiring under the age limit in 1904, when he received the honour of knighthood, having been made a C.B. some years before.

Rev. CARUS VALE COLLIER was a prominent member of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, to whose Journal he contributed many papers, both on architectural and heraldic subjects, a series of articles on the church heraldry of Yorkshire written in collaboration with the Rev. H. Lawrence being still in process of publication. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1895 and published in *Proceedings* a paper on Roman remains at Harpham, detailing the results of the excavations he had carried out on that site.

Sir LIONEL HENRY CUST, who was elected a Fellow in 1886, had in the course of a long life been successively an Assistant in the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, Director of the National Portrait Gallery, and Surveyor of the King's Pictures. He had written much, his most important works probably being his catalogue of the pictures in the Royal collection and his monograph for the Walpole Society on Hans Eworth, so much of whose work had previously been attributed to Lucas de Heere, and whose fine portrait of Queen Mary Tudor is one of the treasures of the Society. Among the various communications he made to the Society was one on Lucas de Heere, read in 1892, in which much work was attributed to de Heere, which in his later paper he found good reason for ascribing to Eworth. He also read a paper on the bronze medallion of Sir Thomas Lovell, attributed to Torregiano, now in Westminster Abbey. Sir Lionel served on the Council on several occasions.

Although DAVID DIPPIE DIXON never took any active part in the Society's work, he had for many years been a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle and had written much on the antiquities and folklore of Northumberland, and had also published accounts of British burials in Coquetdale and a history of his native parish of Rothbury. He was elected a Fellow in 1908.

RICHARD WILLIAM GOULDING, librarian at Welbeck, was well known to the art world for his exhaustive monograph on the miniatures in the Duke of Portland's collection published by the Walpole Society. But beyond this he had done a considerable amount of historical and archaeological work, especially in connexion with his native town of Louth, on whose history he had published several useful and painstaking monographs. He was elected a Fellow in 1917.

Sir MATTHEW INGLE JOYCE was best known as a distinguished Chancery judge. He naturally had but little leisure for other pursuits, but he was elected to the Society in 1909, had served on the Council, and was a fairly regular attendant at the meetings until failing health compelled him to leave London.

CHARLES EDWARD KEYSER was elected a Fellow in 1879, had frequently served on the Council, and was a member of the Finance Committee. His chief interests lay in the region of medieval ecclesiology; he was a keen student of architecture, on which he had written considerably, and he was one of the pioneers of the study of wall-paintings in this country, his *List* of such paintings published by the South Kensington Museum,

although admittedly incomplete, being an indispensable work on which most subsequent study has been based. To the Society he contributed many papers, notably on wall-paintings and on Norman tympana. For many years he had been President of the British Archaeological Association and of the Berkshire Archaeological Society, whose journals bear witness to his keenness in the pursuit of the subjects in which he was interested and to the lavishness with which he illustrated his papers upon them.

An obituary notice of RODOLFO LANCIANI was published in the *Antiquaries Journal* for October last (ix, 385).

WILLIAM MARTIN was elected in 1908 and was a well-known figure at the evening meetings, which he rarely failed to attend. His chief interests lay in London topography, especially with reference to the Shakespearean theatres, and his controversy on the subject of the site of the Globe Playhouse and his work on the Blackfriars theatre will be remembered. As a lawyer he was particularly interested in the legal side of archaeological research and he had paid much attention to the law of Treasure Trove. He was chairman of Council of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society and had been President of the South Eastern Union of Scientific Societies, and for many years Secretary to the Congress of Archaeological Societies. He had served on the Council of the Society on several occasions and had also made occasional communications to our proceedings.

EDWARD TOULMIN NICOLLE, Vicomte of Jersey, had only been a Fellow for a little over a year, although he had acted as a Local Secretary for the Channel Islands before his election. All his archaeological work was done in Jersey, where he was active not only in supervising and organizing excavations but in carrying out historical investigations, the *Bulletin* of the Société Jersiaise bearing witness to the catholicity of his interests.

Col. ALFRED HERBERT TUBBY was elected a Fellow in 1924 and had therefore but little opportunity of taking part in the Society's activities. He was a distinguished orthopaedic surgeon and during the war served with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, being mentioned in dispatches and awarded the C.M.G. and C.B. He took a great interest in Egyptology and while in Egypt found time to carry on excavations at Chatby, near Alexandria, an account of which he published in 1918.

Sir LAWRENCE WEAVER, who died suddenly in January at the early age of 53, was elected a Fellow in 1902. His early studies dealt with lead-work, on which he published a handsome monograph in 1908, but he soon took architectural subjects in general for his province, being especially interested in the work of Sir Christopher Wren, on whose building accounts for the City churches he contributed an important paper to *Archaeologia*. He also investigated the early history of the Society in a short paper on Maurice Johnson published in *Proceedings*. In this he not only dealt with Johnson's biography but published the draft of some

of the earliest minutes of the Society which he had found amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. He served on the Council on several occasions and at one time was a regular attendant at the evening meetings. Outside his archaeological work Sir Lawrence's career was an active one. During the war he was attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, and later took an important part in organizing the British Empire Exhibition, while he was prominent in the management of the Douglas Haig Homes. He was also a member of the Royal Commission on London Traffic presided over by Lord Lee of Fareham.

EDWARD ALFRED WEBB was best known for his work on St. Bartholomew's priory, Smithfield, on which he published an exhaustive account some few years before his death, having spent the greater part of his life in collecting material for it. He had both family and business connexions with this parish, his parents having been married in the church and he himself having spent most of his working hours on the site of part of the monastic buildings, his offices being in Bartholomew Close. Besides his book on St. Bartholomew's he had also collaborated in *A History of Chislehurst*. He was elected a Fellow in 1903, had served on the Council, and had read several papers before the Society on subjects connected with St. Bartholomew the Great.

HERBERT MAXWELL WOOD had only been a Fellow a few months and had therefore had no opportunity of identifying himself with the Society's activities. But he had done much work for the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle and for the Surtees Society of which he was a Vice-President and for which he had edited volumes on Durham Protestations and on Durham and Northumberland Wills.

The Treasurer's statement of the Society's finances and the accounts for the year 1929 were laid before the Meeting.

The Scrutators having handed in their report, the following were declared elected as Officers and Council for the ensuing year:—Mr. C. R. Peers, *President*; Mr. William Minet, *Treasurer*; Mr. R. A. Smith, *Director*; Mr. A. W. Clapham, *Secretary*; Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, Mr. H. Brakspear, Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, Very Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Mr. C. T. Flower, Dr. C. F. Fox, Mr. J. A. Gotch, Dr. H. R. Hall, Very Rev. Dom E. Horne, Mr. E. T. Leeds, Prof. E. H. Minns, Mr. W. H. Quarrell, Mr. H. Sands, Mr. E. R. Taylor, Sir William Wells, Mr. F. Weston, and Mr. E. Woolley.

The Meeting was then adjourned until 8.30 p.m., when the President announced that he had appointed Mr. R. C. Bosanquet to be a Vice-President of the Society.

The President then delivered his Anniversary Address (p. 201), at the close of which the following resolution was proposed by Sir James Berry, seconded by Mr. C. T. Clay, supported by Mr. W. H. Quarrell, and carried unanimously:

'That the best thanks of the Meeting be returned to the President for his address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed'.

The President signified his assent.

315



R. A. F. photograph: copyright

Air photograph of Ur

a. The Ziggurat. b. Cemetery site. c. Pit sunk to pre-Flood level.

